The Fresno Weekly Republican.

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THE MONETARY MATTER

The Repeal Men Sustain a Setback.

SENATOR STEWART IS HEARD

He Declares the Sherman Act Has Inflicted No Injury on the Country.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—The silver men in the senate today sprung a surprise on the repeal forces in a declaration of Stewart that hereafter a quorum of the senate would have to be present when the senators spoke upon the silver question. If the opponents of repeal insist upon a quorum being present at all times, it will be a new move and may seriously interfere with the program of the friends of repeal.

Substantially the entire day in the senate was consumed by Stewart of Nevada, who took positive ground against the repeal of the Sherman act until silver was remonetized.

A vote of the senate to proceed to the consideration of executive business this afternoon was the first setback the repeal men have thus far sustained in the senate.

The financial policy of the administration was clearly defined today. It is that all the secondary financial legislation is to be postponed till the senate acts on the repeal bill. The house committee on banking and currency, to which falls the duty to originate the legislation to follow repeal, met this morning, but at once adjourned for one week. It is learned that the President and Secretary Carlisle expressed a wish that all remedial legislation be postponed till the repeal bill has actually passed the senate. There is no doubt the committee intends to follow this suggestion. The object is to put spurs to the senate by concentrating public attention on it. The house will keep the road clear for the immediate consideration of the repeal as it comes from the senate.

During a meeting of the senate committee on finance this morning there was an informal discussion of the policy to be pursued with reference to the measures now before the senate which have been reported by this committee. Senator Voorhees announced his determination to push the repeal bill as rapidly as possible and indicated that this be done at least for the present without reference to the other bills which the committee had under consideration.

This is taken to mean that whatever truth there may be in the rumor that the administration has other financial plans brewing or that Voorhees himself is anxious to secure other legislation, all these schemes will be at least temporarily held aloof and the repeal bill given undivided attention.

Senator Harris also made an important announcement in the meeting on behalf, it is supposed, of the opponents of the repeal bill. This was to the effect that hereafter it would be his purpose to demand at all times that there shall be quorum in the senate. This announcement is supposed to have originated in the state of affairs discovered in the senate yesterday.

Stewart spoke in opposition to repeal and said he had told people that it made no difference which party succeeded, the result would be the same—the power and patronage of the administration would be used to destroy silver. Referring to the Sherman act, Stewart said notwithstanding the numerous violations of it by the executive department it had added $150,000,000 of legal tender money to the currency of the country. There was no evidence that the Sherman act had, up to this time, inflicted any injury upon the country. The bankers' panic, he said, was inaugurated to force congress to demonetize silver.

There is an honest remedy, he said, for the present condition, and that is to restore silver. If that cannot be done, utilize the silver in the treasury by issuing silver certificates. A dishonest remedy to relieve the distress is to pass the repeal bill; to ratify and sanctify the infamous act of 1873 that fastened a perpetual gold standard upon the country. The creditor class has already doubled the value of gold, and by so doing had doubled the obligations of the debtors. This revolutionary move is dangerous for capital to engage in, and he appealed to the senate to listen to the voice of the people and to turn a deaf ear to the subsidized press and banker's petitions, extorted from their trembling debtors.

It was the duty of every senator who loves his country, said Stewart, to resist by every parliamentary means the perpetuation of the great wrong which would be done if the repeal bill passed. The great journals of New York say, "Vote first, debate afterwards." We notify them now that the fort occupied by the defenders of the people will never be surrendered, said Stewart. Armies of avarice, fraud and deception must take it if they can.

At 3.40 Stewart had exhausted his type-written manuscript. He said he didn't know whether he could finish his speech tonight and went on: "If our friends will for one session throw off the English influences what change would result?"

Before the Nevada senator had finished Morgan, Democrat of Alabama, moved that the senate go into executive session. The yeas and nays were called for, and after a short executive session at 4.25 the senate adjourned till tomorrow.

Zimmerman Beaten.

COLUMBUS, O., September 6.—Zimmerman's time yesterday for a mile was lowered 1⅘ seconds by J. S. Johnson at the races of the Columbia cycling club. Johson's time was 2 minutes 7 1-5 seconds. The Quardruplet machine, it was found, would not hold the turns, and the record-breaking was done with a flying start as Zimmerman did yesterday. Johnson was somewhat blown but jubilant. He received an enthusiastic reception from the 7000 people present.

Another Record Smasher.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 5. — The world's record for 3-year-old pacers was smashed here today at the meeting of the Indianapolis Driving Club. Effie Power, a bay mare, sired by Anderson Wilkes, out of Regalia, died it in 2.12¾.

A Serious Capsize.

ROTTERDAM, September 5.—Twenty-five persons on a lighter in the harbor, while watching a fire near the quay on Sunday morning, ran to one side of the craft, capsizing it, and seventeen were drowned.

NOT FOUNDED ON FACT

Is the Statement of the Treasury Department

AS TO DEPORTATION FUNDS

Such is the Holding of United States Judge Ross of Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, September 5.—Judge Ross of the United States district court today announced that the statement of the treasury department that there is no money to enforce the provisions of the Geary act is not founded upon fact, and accordingly ordered the deportation of Chun Shang Yuen, a Chinese laborer who refused to register.

When Yuen's case was called for trial the district attorney read a telegram from Attorney General Olney which stated he had been informed by the treasury department that there are no funds to execute the provisions of the Geary law, and requesting Judge Ross to follow the precedent established by the district court of New York and discharge from custody the Chinese arrested under the Geary act, at the same time ordering them to be deported whenever provisions for such deportation shall be made by the proper authorities.

Judge Ross declines to comply with this request and in his decision says: "No distinction can be legally made between offenders and I can see no valid ground for withholding a warrant for the arrest of any person properly charged with a violation of any of the provisions of the law in question, nor for denying an order for the deportation of any such persons, in the absence of judicial information that the executive department has no funds to carry out the provisions of the law. That information is not conveyed by the attorney general's communication. On the contrary the clear inference drawn from it is that there are funds available for the execution of the Geary law, other than its sixth section. The distinction thus attempted to be drawn between different offenses denounced by the statute is, in my judgment, without the authority of law and my sense of duty obliges me to disregard it. Congress made no such distinction in making as it did an appropriation for the enforcement of the Geary act in the act of August, 1892."

Another Holdup.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—The Southwestern express on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway which left here at 8.25 this evening, was held up by three men about thirty-five miles west of this city and a mile east of Pacific, Mo. The men boarded the train this side of the scene of the trouble and forced the engineer to bring the train to a halt. Then they went to the express car which they blew to pieces with dynamite. The passengers swarmed out of the cars and the robbers fled, but not until one, giving the name of Joseph Pinnock, had been captured and placed in custody. The express car caught fire from a lamp and was partially consumed. Another car was secured and the train proceeded on its trip.

Murdered and Robbed.

SEATTLE, September 5.—Charlotte Feeting, a German woman 80 years old, was brutally murdered some time last night and robbed of $790 in gold. Her head had been beaten to a jelly while she was in her night dress. The body was discovered by her son, who came home from the theater about 2 o'clock in the morning. There were probably two of the fiends, who knocked at the door, and the old lady, thinking the knock was from her son unlocked it, when a cloth was thrown over her head, preventing an outcry. There is no clue to the murderers.

Would Not Be Welcome.

LONDON, Ont., September 6.—Three hundred of the city guards of Cleveland, O., intended visiting this city on September 12th and give an exhibition drill. The steamer Flora, running between Cleveland and Port Stanley, Ont., had been engaged to bring them over to Clarkewell, Ont. The comptroller of customs heard of it and notified the authorities, forbidding the landing of the guards on this side wearing their side arms, on the ground that a foreign body of troops could not be allowed on Canadian soil. The Cleveland soldiers refuse now to come at all.

Favors a Duty on Silk.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—Joseph Newman of California, appeared at the afternoon session of the tariff hearing of the ways and means committee to argue in favor of the impositions of a duty on raw silk. The burden of his remarks indicated that he believed the United States capable of producing silk worms to the extent sufficient to supply all the raw silk needed in this country. He said the southern belt extending from the Carolinas through to the Pacific coast could successfully grow the silk worm.

Balancing Accounts.

CHICAGO, September 5.—Pierce Ford was fatally shot today by John H. O'Conner, his partner in the roofing business. The men had some differences over business matters, and today when they met on the street O'Connor drew his revolver and fired three shots, fatally wounding Ford and inflicting a slight injury on a 13-year-old girl who was passing at the time. O'Connor attempted to escape, but was captured after an exciting chase of about a mile.

Peary Heard From.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 25.—Lieutenant Peary's steamer Falcon arrived here today. She reports Peary and party all well, living at the head of Bowdoin bay, North Greenland, and making preparations for an expedition next spring. Nothing had been heard of the missing scientist, Verlceff, or from the two Norwegian scientists, Kelstermuns and Bjorling, who left last year to explore Smith's Sound.

Suspects Arrested.

CUBA, Mo., September 5.—Three men were arrested today at Cuba by the city marshal upon telegrams. They are supposed to be the robbers of the train at Mound Valley, Kas. They are now held by the authorities, awaiting officers from St. Louis. No information can be obtained from them.

THE NEVADA SENATOR

Still Occupies the Attention of the Senate.

THE NO QUORUM QUESTION

The House Adopts a Code of Rules Without Division.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Stewart took the floor and continued his speech begun yesterday. He yielded to Teller, who suggested the absence of a quorum.

When the presence of a quorum was developed Teller declared that he intended while the senate continued to see that a quorum was present, even though it might inconvenience some senators—especially if the senators who did not believe in repeal were to be inconvenienced and denied the usual courtesies of this hitherto courteous body. Teller was listened to with the closest of attention, but the declaration drew no reply from the repeal forces.

Stewart resumed the floor. He read newspaper articles and authorities on finance, and when his voice slightly failed him Allen, Mitchell and the reading clerk were called to his assistance.

Voorhees inquired whether Stewart expected to conclude this evening, and was informed by the senator from Nevada that he preferred to continue in the morning.

After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—After a long discussion in the house a code of rules was adopted without division.

At the request of Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, that committee was given leave to sit during the session of the house.

The house then adjourned until Saturday.

RIOTOUS MINERS.

Troops are Called Out to Restore Quiet and Peace.

LONDON, September 5.—Reports this evening show that additional and serious demonstrations are being made by the striking coal miners. At Chesterfield and Darbyshire disorders are particularly violent, and troops, the Sixth Dragoon Guards and a company of Irish fusilliers were sent there to help restore peace. When the fusilliers arrived at Chesterfield they found that the mob of riotous miners had possession of the colliery premises. The rioters were dispersed. The people in the town are in a state of panic over the actions of the strikers. Troops will remain to prevent further disorder.

Serious riots occurred tonight in Yorkshire. Several colliery buildings were sacked and burned. Troops were called to disperse the rioters and to guard mine property.

A miners' riot also occurred at Tramble, Wales, this evening, and the aid of troops and cavalry was necessary to suppress it.

Cleveland.—A mob of between 300 and 400 street laborers who are out of employment caused no end of excitement and trouble in the southeastern part of the city today. The leaders of the mob were Hungarians and Poles who had refused to accept a reduction of wages made by a paving contractor. Men at work on sewer and street improvements were ordered to quit, and when they did not do so they were assaulted with clubs and stones. Joseph Baller, city inspector, was beaten to insensibility. At 4 o'clock a collision occurred between the rioters and police and four of the ring leaders, all Hungarians, were arrested and placed in jail.

A DESPERATE BATTLE

Between a Marshal's Posse and Oklahoma Bandits.

OKLAHOMA, September 5.—Word has been received here of a desperate battle between Deputy United States Marshal O. S. Harris and posse and two desperadoes, called "Three Fingered Jack" and Tecumseh, a negro, near Keokuk Falls on the border of Oklahoma.

When they were informed that Three Fingered Jack and Tecumseh would be at a dance in that neighborhood last night with a quantity of whisky, Harris and his posse laid in wait for them and surrounded them in the road. The desperadoes drew revolvers in each hand and rode through the guard, keeping up a constant fire. When the posse opened on them Tecumseh's horse was killed and Jack's wounded, but both escaped.

Harris has five men in his party and they were all on foot and were unable to follow the desperadoes.

Later news reached here that Tecumseh was shot through the body and could not possibly recover.

Three Fingered Jack's name is Boone, and he was a member of the Dalton gang. There is a large reward offered for him in Kansas, where he is wanted for train robbery.

A Crown Prince.

WEST POINT, N. Y., September 5.—The crown prince of Japan, who is traveling incog under the title of Count Michim, arrived at West Point yesterday morning. The adjutant and superintendent of the military academy called at his hotel and paid their respects. They extended an invitation for the Prince to review the cadets. The review took place in the afternoon. The Prince will return to New York today.

Iron Workers Out.

DUBUQUE, September 5.—Nearly 200 men employed at the Iowa Iron Works in the construction of the torpedo boat Ericsson and the revenue cutter William Windom, struck against a 10 per cent reduction in wages today. The company says it can fill the places of the strikers, while the men believe they will win the fight within a week.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, September 5.—The United States training ship Monongahela arrived today. All well. She proceeds to Cadiz September 11th.

Southampton.—The flag ship Chicago of the European squadron, sailed for Havre this morning. The Bennington remains at this port.

Cholera Decreasing.

LONDON, September 5th.—One death from cholera occurred at Hull last night.

A DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

Is Consummated in Colorado With Dire Results.

THREE PEOPLE ARE KILLED

Two of Them Being Highwaymen and the Third a Bank Cashier.

DELTA, Col., September 7.—The most daring robbery ever consummated in this part of Colorado occurred here in broad daylight this morning, the object of attack being the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, and while the sum secured was small the robbery resulted in the death of three people, the cashier of the bank, and two of the highwaymen who made the attack.

The robbery was planned on the lines of those that have been so successful in Kansas, where the Daltons secured so much money last year. Belief is that the bandits, if not members of that gang, have at least been identified in other robberies of similar nature.

The bank opened for business as usual at 10 this morning. At 10.30 three mounted men rode up to the door of the bank and entering quickly rushed to A. S. Blachly, cashier, presented their guns and demanded what money he had. The cashier refused to give it up. The robbers then made a grab through the window, securing $500, and opened fire. The cashier fell, being instantly killed. The robbers then fired at H. C. Wilbert, assistant cashier, but missed him. The shooting attracted the attention of citizens and Ray Simpson, a leading hardware merchant, and a dead shot, ran for his Winchester and started for the alley in the rear of the bank where the robbers had tied their horses.

The robbers had started out of town when Simpson got there, but he succeeded in killing two of them by shooting them through the head. A shot killed one of the robbers' horses and together the man and animal fell to the ground. After killing two of the robbers Simpson continued after the third one, taking several shots at him without effect.

Simpson then returned to town and getting together a posse started in pursuit. The robber is thought to have about a mile start and is mounted on a fine horse and is going in the direction of the mountains. If the outlaw is acquainted with the country there is a chance of his escaping; otherwise the posse will capture him dead or alive. In the latter case he will undoubtedly be lynched on his return here.

The two dead robbers were also well mounted, and the horse that was not killed was caught by the citizens.

Four hundred dollars was recovered from their persons, the escaping robber carrying away the other $100.

There is a suspicion that the men implicated in the robbery are remnants of the famous Dalton gang. They are not known here and their identification has not yet been secured.

Blachly, the dead cashier, was an old resident of this place, and leaves a wife and large family of young children.

MEDICOS IN SESSION.

A Large Number of Delegates Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 5. —The Pan-American medical congress began a four-day session today in Albaugh's opera house. Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia occupied the chair. From 800 to 1000 doctors are present, among them representatives of all countries of the western continent.

Shortly after the congress was called to order, President Cleveland was escorted to the front and formally opened the congress. The President appeared in the best of health, and walked with a firm step and spoke in a clear and resonant voice. His personal appearance was observed with undisguised interest, many foreign delegates in the body of the building standing up to obtain a view of him.

Dr. Graves Inquest.

DENVER, September 5.—The coroner's jury in the case of Dr. Grave reported that judging from letters the deceased left behind he committed suicide, but that the testimony introduced the jurors were unable to determine whether it was a natural death or suicide. There was evidence introduced which attempted to disguise the fact that the doctor took his own life. Acting upon a request of Mrs. Graves, the board of county commissioners will take up action on the request of the doctor that the expense of transporting his body east together with his wife, mother and servant be paid by Arapahoe county. Mrs Graves did not want to be placed in a position of receiving charity from the county.

Fistic Encounters.

NEWARK, N. J., September 5.—Two thousand people witnessed the sparring bouts at Caledonian park this evening. Among others, Paddy Gorman, won from Arthur Walker, both Australians, and Con Riordan of San Francisco and Val Flood of Australia fought a draw. The final bout of the evening was between Bob Fitzsimmons of Australia and Jack Hickey, the middle weight champion of Ireland. Fitz had Hickey punished into a helpless condition in four rounds.

Fire in a Theater.

BRUSSELS, September 5. — During a panic, caused by the drapery of a proscenium box and the stage curtain of the Eden theater at Ostend taking fire last evening, thirty or forty persons were thrown down and trampled upon. The flames were extinguished with slight loss to property.

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Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE FINANCIAL PHASE

Stewart's Third Installment to the Senate.

HITS THE NEW YORK EDITORS

Likewise the Unfortunate Surrounding of the Early Life of President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—After the disposal of some morning business in the senate, Vorhees moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Sherman act. In connection with that motion Morgan, Democrat, of Alabama, said he had intended to ask for a vote on his resolution for a joint select committee on finance. He had a conference with Vorhees and had agreed to press the resolution today.

The senate then took up the repeal bill. Stewart, Republican, of Nevada, being entitled to the floor, however, offered to forego the right temporarily in favor of Mr. Walthall, Democrat, of Mississippi, who desired to address the senate.

Mr. Walthall expressed his willingness to co-operate in a prompt action on the bill, and suggested a simple mode to promote it: that was to put it into the form of an enactment of a declaration of policy. If that was done the bill could be passed in half the time.

Previous to the resumption of the consideration of the appeal bill in the senate today, among the numerous petitions presented and referred was one by Wolcott, Republican, of Colorado, for the repeal of the McKinley tariff bill. He said that the petition was on printed forms sent out by New York banks for the repeal of the Sherman act, but that the petitioners had substituted the McKinley bill for the Sherman act.

At 12.40 the repeal bill was taken up. Stewart resumed the floor and started on the third installment of his speech. He read from the New York World, which he said gave law to the senate. The senate should be grateful to Pulitzer for advising it as to exactly what the people of the United States think. He was especially adapted to perform that function by reason of the fact that he was born in Europe and now resided there. [Laughter.]

The Nevada senator then read from the New York Herald to the effect that the popular will on the silver question had been expressed in unmistakable terms and must be obeyed. "It's true," said Stewart, "that Bennett was born in this country, but I think he has resided abroad for the last quarter of a century. Why should he assume," asked the senator, "to be more familiar with public sentiment than those of us who have lived here all our lives?"

Referring to President Cleveland Stewart said it was a bad thing for the American people that in his early life and riper manhood he had not been surrounded as Andrew Jackson had been by the producing classes—by laboring men and farmers—that he might sympathize with them. Cleveland was reared in the city, his office was in the Mills building in New York, the very center in the United States of European influence. He sympathyzed with his surroundings, and his surroundings were unfortunate for the American people. "Cleveland's organs," said Stewart, "constantly praised him for the use of federal patronage to secure the destruction of all legislation that pointed to silver." "I do not charge him with it," said Stewart, drawing himself to his full height and speaking with much warmth, "but if it is not true he should exclaim, "'Oh God deliver me from my friends.'"

Stewart said there were several other branches the subject of which he would treat hereafter [laughter], but that he would now close for the present."

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

G.A.R. ENCAMPMENT.

The Vets Take Possession of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 5.—This is a great day in the grand army encampment. The veterans are all here and have possession of the city. All the hotels, all private residences, all school houses and other public buildings are full. All the squares and vacant places are dotted with white tents. The great barracks, capable of accommodating 50,000 people, is entirely taken up with visitors.

People began to gather along the route of the parade with the rising of the sun. As the hour for the parade approached the throngs increased, and every available vantage ground was taken. The weather is perfect. It is cool, with a light breeze and thin clouds tempering the sun's rays.

The column began forming at the corner of Meridian and Seventh streets, with the various detachments extending for many blocks on all adjoining streets. The line of march was down Meridian street to New York, west to Pennsylvania, south to Market, east to New Jersey, south to Market, east to New Jersey, south to Washington and west past the reviewing stand to Tennessee.

About 30,000 ex-soldiers marched in the parade. Ex-President Harrison marched in the ranks and was loudly cheered.

A Billiard Match.

CHICAGO, September 6.—Schaefer and Ives are matched to play a fourteen-inch balk line game for $2500 a side. The match was the outgrowth of the claiming of the championship cup by Schaefer.

Bismarck Improving.

KISSENGEN, September 6.—Bismarck, who is suffering from an attack of rheumatism, and whose condition for the past week has caused great anxiety, is reported much better today.

WRECK OF A CIRCUS.

TWO MEN KILLED AND EIGHT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Horses Stampede, Throwing a Car From the Track—Loosened Animals are Recaptured.

SACRAMENTO, September 6.—About 1 o'clock this morning Sells & Renfrow's circus train was wrecked one mile east of Grass Valley on the Nevada County narrow gauge railroad.

One man named Andy Heist and a roustabout, name unknown, were killed. Eight others were seriously injured, two fatally.

The train was drawn by two engines, and had just left Grass Valley, when a car of horses immediately following the engine began a stampede. As the car was rounding a curve it was thrown from the track, together with the two engines and four cage cars. One car containing bears was smashed, the bears escaping to the woods. The animals were recaptured. The circus is billed at Colfax tonight, and is due here tomorrow.

The killed and wounded are as follows: Andrew Heist, Colfax, a boy aged 17, taking a free ride, killed; Hank Jones, circus property man, killed; Joseph Jones, canvas man, head smashed and wrist broken; Al Crowell, groom, head smashed, ribs broken and arms badly bruised; Bill Spevins, cook, leg broken and serious internal injuries; Dan Coughlin, engineer, sprained about hips; Joseph Duffy, fireman, bruised about the body. The engineers' and firemen's escape is indeed miraculous. Their engines were turned upside down and themselves thrown out.

Today the debris is being cleared away. This is the first accident on the narrow gauge where a life has been sacrificed. An inquest will be held this afternoon.

The Y.M.I. Elects Officers.

MARYSVILLE, September 6.—The Grand Council of the Young Men's Institute elected grand officers for the ensuing term this afternoon. Frank J. Marisky was the unanimous choice of the council for grand president. For the office of first vice president there were two nominees, Rev. Father Van Neval and D. S. Cleary. Father Van Neval was elected. There were also two nominations made for the office of second vice president, J. H. Dockweiller of Los Angeles and J. O'Neil of San Francisco. Dockweiller was elected. George Stanley was unanimously re-elected grand secretary. John J. Lynch was re-elected grand treasurer. John O'Donnell was elected grand marshal over seven contestants. Penn of Haywards was elected outside sentinel. The vote for directors and inside sentinel was not announced.

The Emperor Entertains.

METZ, September 6.—Emperor William entertained the municipal authorities last evening. In the course of the speech Lorraine gave proof of its happiness in belonging to Germany. They had learned to appreciate the German unity and the greatness of the German empire. They now declare themselves thoroughly loyal. Lorraine would forever remain German, protected by God and the German sword.

Four More to Go.

LOS ANGELES, September 6.—United States District Judge Ross today ordered the deportation of four more Chinese who had failed to register under the Geary act. Counsel for the defense claimed the Chinese in question were not laborers, as they were engaged in farming on leased land. Judge Ross held they were laborers and the cases may be appealed.

Visalia News.

VISALIA, September 6.—The residence of Joshua Lewis, eight miles north of this city, was burned this morning. Loss $3000, insurance $3000.

Melville P. Frazier, owner of an abstract office, was sandbagged last night and robbed of $30 and a gold watch. The watch was today found in the vicinity of the robbery.

A Minister to Be Transferred.

BERNE, September 6.—It is reported that D. A. Declapercide, Swiss minister to the United States, will be transferred to Vienna. He is a member of the arbitration tribunal which adjudicated the pending dispute between the United States and Ohili. The change will not be made until the close of the arbitration proceedings.

The Liberty Bell.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 6.—It is improbable that the liberty bell will be taken to the California exposition at the close of the World's Fair. Mayor Stuart said today he had not been requested to permit it, but if he was he would not entertain the request. He said it would take a load off his mind when the bell was safely returned.

The Sunday Closing Matter.

CHICAGO, September 6.—Judge Ewing today decided to hear the arguments on the motion to set aside Judge Goggin's order continuing for sixty days the Clingman injunction. As the case stands now the Clingman injunction remains in full force and the fair gates must be kept open Sundays.

For Inciting Riot.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The grand jury this morning filed a true bill against Emma Goldman the anarchist, whom it charges with unlawful assemblage and inciting riot. She will be brought here from Philadelphia as soon as the necessary formalities are concluded.

For the Victoria Cup.

ISLE OF WIGHT, September 6.—The first race for the international gold cup given by the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, began today over a course of fifty miles. The contestants are the Britannia, owned by the Prince of Wales, and the Navahoe, an American yacht. The Britannia led at the start.

After War Ships.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Augusto Lutowski, one of President Crispo's officers during the revolutionary struggle, is here to buy three ships for the Venezuela revolutionists. He will select three merchantmen, which will be selected for war purposes.

Vermonter for Samoa.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., September 5.—Hon. Henry C. Ide has accepted the position of chief justice of Samoa, and expects to leave for his post of duty in October.

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WILL BE SENT HOME.

Twelve More Chinaman Arrested in Southern California.

REDLANDS, September 6.—Deputy United States Marshal Faris arrested seven Chinese this morning on warrants issued by Judge Ross under the Geary law. Five more were arrested this afternoon. Laborers from ranches were selected. These twelve warrants are the first of 170 asked by the citizens here. More will be issued as fast as the cases can be tried in the United States courts.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—In the Senate today, White of California submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate to what extent the appropriations heretofore made for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act had been expended, and what portion of the funds are now available, and whether in his opinion further appropriations are necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill, and what amount will be required for the current fiscal year of the act, which was agreed to.

Representative Geary this morning held a conference at the department of justice with Attorney General Olney and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin. Mr. Geary declared that he was informed that his law would be enforced, that is that the money on hand, estimated to be about $17,000, will be used to pay the expenses of deportation of Chinese under the decree of the courts ordering their removal, and that contracts will probably made with a transportation company to deport Chinese in job lots.

OFFICERS ELECTED

By the Grand Army of the Republic.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 6.—Captain J. C. B. Adams of Massachusetts is to be commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year, having been chosen by acclamation this afternoon. After scores of regimental and other reunions and a grand display of fireworks was over tonight, an exodus of veterans began, and by tomorrow night thousands will have left for home.

Ivan W. Walker of Indianapolis was chosen senior vice commander, and J. C. Bimmer of Texas junior vice commander. The encampment then adjourned until tomorrow.

Pittsburg is the only city so far making much of a struggle for next year's encampment.

The Grain Outlook.

LONDON, September 6.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: The latest estimates confirm 6,500,000 quarters to be the utmost wheat production of the United Kingdom. Now English wheat fetches more than old, both being in the finest condition. The foreign wheat market has recovered slightly since Wednesday. A comparison of grain prices on Friday, the first day of the cereal year, with those of 1891 and 1892, shows a decline in the last year of 5s in California and 6s in red winter, and a decline in the last two years of 17s in California and 16s in red winter; 5s duty in 1891 would have given the American producer 10s per quarter more than the present prices resulting from fierce competition.

Policeman Settle a Score.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., September 6.—Robert West and Will Davis, both members of the police force, settled an old score this morning with pistols in a duel to death, Davis fired first and West promptly returned it. They were within an arm's reach of each other. At the same instant both fired a second time. Davis sank to the platform and West also fell. He expired in four minutes. The bullet had passed through his heart. Davis was placed in a carriage and taken to his house, where he still lives, but he cannot long survive.

One Sweater Less.

NEW YORK, September 6.—A fire this morning in a seven-story brick building on Poke street, occupied by sweat shops, caused a loss of $160,000. Only a few people were at work at the time.

World's Fair Guests.

CHICAGO, September 6. — Cornelius Vanderbilt and his two sons arrived last night to spend a week at the fair. During their stay they will lodge in their private car.

First of the Season.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 6.—A light warm rain, the first of the season, commenced shortly before 11 o'clock this morning.

WILL RETALIATE.

The Chinese Will Establish a Geary Law of Their Own.

ST. PAUL, September 6.—Hunter Corbett of Chee Foo, China, who has been a missionary for thirty years and is now on his way back to China after a visit to the World's Fair, says concerning the effect of the Geary law in China:

"The Chinese are only waiting to see whether or not this country intends to enforce the law. If it is enforced they will simply retaliate by sending all the Americans out of that country, and that will be all there is to it. The only difference is that this government will pay the expenses of the deportation of the Chinese, and the Americans in China will be left to get out of that country as best they can, but get out they certainly will. A great many of us in the missionary field will become British subjects rather than give up the work."

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Milk Train Jumps the Track, Killing Ten Persons.

CHICAGO, September 7.—A milk train on the Fort Wayne, due here at 10 o'clock this morning, jumped the track near Colehour, resulting in the death of ten persons and injuring thirty.

The baggage car of the Chicago bound train was ground to pieces. From this most of the killed and injured were taken. The wounded were taken to houses at Colehour and South Chicago for treatment.

Following are the dead: Anson Temple, manager of the Schiller theater, Chicago, and an unknown man with him, probably an actor; William Bigney, traveling passenger agent of the Wisconsin Central; G. A. Hines of Vincennes, Ind.; William Shonicker of New Albany, Ind., and William Richardson of Chicago; D. R. Adams of Fairfield Ill., E. A. Barnard of Terre Haute, Ind., and four unidentified. A number of these injured may die.

One Twenty-five a Day.

RIVERSIDE, September 7.—A meeting of the raisin growers of the valley was held today to discuss the market and labor situation. The question of wages was decided by fixing $1.25 per day as the price to be paid white labor and $1 per day for Chinese. It was voted to give preference to white labor at the figures named. The raisin crop of the valley is fairly good. Picking will begin in a couple of weeks, when all the idlemen here will be put to work.

Dynamite in Honduras.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The Herald's Panama Colombo special says: News has been received from Honduras that the partisans of Bonilla recently attempted to blow up the garrison and powder house in the city of Tegucigalpa with dynamite. Twenty-six dynamite bombs were thrown at the powder house and by the explosion five of the guards were fatally wounded and died soon afterwards. The building was demolished.

Holliday Accounted For.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., September 7.—The body of old Paul Holliday, husband of the woman now under arrest on suspicion of having murdered Margaret and Sarah McQuillan near here, was found under the Holliday house this morning. It was supposed he had skipped, as he has been missing ever since the crime was discovered. It is not known as yet whether he committed suicide or was himself also murdered.

Don't Want Work.

CHICAGO, September 7.—The efforts of the people of Chicago to furnish work for the unemployed received a shock yesterday. The committee of citizens induced the drainage canal contractors to employ 2000 men, and 500 were ordered to report at the special train today. Only 350 reported. They were taken to the scene of operations, and over 200 refused to go to work.

Shot an Italian.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Policeman Bauer shot and killed an unknown Italian on Sixty-eighth street this morning. The Italian was firing into a crowd when Policeman McCormick came on the scene. He attempted to arrest the Italian. The latter turned on him and attacked him with a knife and pistol. McCormick fled, and while the Italian was pursuing, Bauer shot him.

A south-bound freight train reached Chico Wednesday with one car loaded with tramps. There were thirty-three on board.

SELMA NIGHT RIOTERS

They Run Off Chinese and Rob Their Houses.

A CONSTABLE'S CLOSE SHOT

The Officers Capture Part of the Rioters Near Fowler and Lodge Them in Jail.

The town of Selma experienced an anti-Chinese raid on Friday night which resulted in the capture of a number of the raiders.

Early in August a meeting was held at which resolutions were passed requiring the Chinese to leave Selma at stated times.

They were notified of this and the merchants and laundrymen were given until September 1st to close up their affairs and leave town.

Public opinion divided on this matter, a portion of the population not approving the course of the more aggressive portion of the population.

The Chinese did not obey the notice to quit given by the committee and the constables and city marshal took precautions to prevent any attack upon them. On Friday night about 40 masked men at the sound of the fire bell assembled at Chinatown and proceeded to eject the Chinamen from their houses preparatory to marching them out of the town.

The officers ordered the rioters to disperse but being outnumbered drew off to get assistance and the rioters proceeded to loot the Chinese and started them under guard toward Fresno.

The officers returned with assistance and undertook to arrest a number of them including T. R. Vinzent, who was the ring leader of the affair.

Vinzent bolted and Constable Spencer took a shot at him, peeling the hair off the side of his head and the prisoner promptly halted and was locked up.

A posse was sent after the gang which had the Chinese in charge and overtook them near Fowler and arrested the rioters and took the whole outfit back to Selma, and locked it up.

Examination showed that the Chinese quarters had been systematically looted, and a number of trunks had been broken open and robbed.

The Chinamen state that they were robbed of $750 from the trunks besides money taken from them amounting to over $2000.

Vinzent, the leader, is a native of the Azores Islands and is foreman of the old Stroud vineyard four miles east of Selma. The plot was hatched in that locality and nearly all the men engaged in it were from that locality, though most of them are foreigners to the country.

Of the eleven men arrested six were taken before Justice E. W. Weare and five before Justice V. I. Willis, on a charge of misdemeanor in rioting.

Vinzent furnished the required bail of $500, as did some of the others and the remainder were lodged in jail.

It is stated that Constable W. M. Spencer and his deputy, W. J. Berry, and City Marshal H. P. Ray have done what they could to prevent and suppress this outbreak, but were out numbered.

It is said that the property holders of Selma are becoming interested in putting an end to this sort of lawless work, now that they have awoke to the fact that the city will be held liable for the damages and the taxpayers are likely to be called upon to make good the losses.

The cases will come up on Monday for examination before the justices. In the meantime most of the Chinamen came to Fresno to spend the Sabbath.

A Woman 107 Years Old.

Mary Thompson, an inmate of the Camberwell workhouse, celebrated the one hundred and seventh anniversary of her birthday recently, and in view of the event Mr. Frank Wint, the master of the workhouse, has furnished portraits of the old lady to the queen and the Prince of Wales. Polly, as Miss Thompson is familiarly called by her fellow inmates, enjoys fairly good health in spite of her years, and her intellect is singularly clear. Her memory carries her back to incidents which occurred 60 or 70 years ago, when she was in service. Polly is rather proud of the fact that she managed to resist all offers of marriage, for she says, "The men worked the women so hard in them days." For nearly 30 years Miss Thompson has lived within the walls of the Camberwell workhouse, and the good health she still enjoys is probably due to the care and attention she receives at the hands of the officials.—Lloyd's Newspaper.

Kansas Women In Politics.

The organization of the women of this state under the name of the Woman's Progressive Political league, headed by Mrs. John G. Otis and Mrs. L. L. Hopkins, is limited to those who are in sympathy with the teachings of the Populist party, and women who are identified with the Republican and Democratic parties are not eligible to membership. The secretary of the league has issued an announcement to this effect as follows:

"In view of a misunderstanding, largely conveyed through the press as to the object of our organization, we, the ladies of the Woman's Progressive Political league, wish to state that we are a People's Party organization first, last and all the time, and we advocate all reforms tending to the relief of the people, including woman suffrage and control of the liquor traffic."—Kansas Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

News From Abroad About American Girls.

A new and terrible fashion, which may perhaps completely revolutionize the style of feminine dress has received the stamp of approval of the American girl. This gentle creature has resolved to decorate her skin with much the same designs and figures that the materials of her dresses are often decorated with. In other words, plain white skins will soon be fashionable no longer. They will be ornamented like brocaded silks or printed calicoes. Tattooed arms and legs are becoming the latest fad, and all sorts of curious figures and designs indelibly printed in the soft flesh of the transatlantic beauties will be one of the interesting features of the American ballroom. Probably ere long a young lady's tendencies will be easily discernible by the nature of the ornaments engraved in ink upon her skin.—St. James Gazette.

The Black Satin Gown.

Last season the woman who wore an all black satin gown was regarded with astonishment. This season it is being more universally used for gowns and for trimmings, and, in fact, all satins are fashionable, particularly black. At one time it was supposed to be one of the "old lady" materials, but fashion has altered all this, and at present it figures prominently, both for day and evening wear.

Pitiful.

A beggar, ragged, pitiful, loaded with a tale of woe and the usual "large family," stopped and implored alms of a lady passing him.

"How many children did you say you have, poor man?" questioned the lady commiseratingly, responding generously.

"Only one, madame, but—I have three wives."—Intransigeant.

Still In the Swim.

A lean, wiry old fellow from the country walked into the log cabin on the wooded island in Jackson park the other morning, pushed his hat back on his head and inspected the interior with evident enjoyment.

"This looks like old times," he said, turning to two young men standing near him.

"Seen this kind of thing before, have you?" observed one of them.

"Seen it before? Well, I reckon! Why, I was brought up in a settlement where there wasn't half of the houses as good as this one. I know all about this style of livin from the word go. And I used to have just about as good a time as the boys have now days."

"I don't know about that uncle," said the other of the two young men. "You're not up to all the fun the boys have nowadays. Trouble with you is you're not in the procession any more. You've dropped out, you know, just as the band is beginning to play."

"Dropped out, have I?" exclaimed the old man. "Dropped out, hey?" he snorted, running his hand into his pocket and bringing it out again full of gold and silver coins. "Back number, am I? Look here, young fellow! Do you want to bet a few dollars? I can't outrun you? Have you got a ten or twenty to put up that I can't throw either of you down? Can you turn a hand spring and light on your feet stiff legged? Bet you $50 I can do it? Bet you $100 you can't! Want to try me on hop, step and jump. Bet you—hold on!"

A crowd had begun to gather, and the two young men were edging away from him.

"I'll go you five to one I can jump farther in two jumps than you can in three! I'll ride a mule race with either of you—don't be in a hurry!—I'll chin a horizontal bar 40 times to your 10, and I'll bet money I can—well, go, then, goldarn you, and don't you ever pick up an old man from Hancock county for a greenhorn again as long as you live!"

As he shouted this after the young men, who were making their way rapidly but unostentatiously toward the nearest bridge, the indignant old patriarch from Hancock county put his money back into his pocket, pulled his chin whiskers nervously and moved on in the direction of the Japanese quibbling at the north end of the island.—Chicago Tribune.

A Novel Advertisement.

An advertiser in the Nantucket (Mass.) News, whose business it is to take summer visitors driving, is responsible for the following novel card:

SURREY.

I'm sorry to part with the Swiftsure (which could tell columnes could it talk), but have procured another and better vehicle, in which I expect to carry souvenir and other spoons during the season. I will be at the old stand, at H. S. Weer's, Federal street, where I shall be ready to trade carriage hire for cash with any who may desire. I'm dexter than ever this season. Yours crankly, WILLIAM BAXTER.

THE TENNIS COURT.

SCORE OF THE SETS PLAYED YESTERDAY.

Fresno's Representatives at the Tournament in San Rafael —Good Players.

The interest in tennis in Fresno continues unabated, and the club is having a successful season. The members of the Fresno Tennis club gather at their handsome grounds, corner of N and Tulare streets, three times a week, and some excellent playing may be seen by those who enjoy the game.

There are always a goodly number of spectators on play days, and the attendance has been increasing latterly. A few of the old faces are missed, but their ranks have been filled by newer players, who are acquiring considerable proficiency.

Three very interesting sets were played at the grounds yesterday, several of the players exhibiting rare skill. The onlookers were amply rewarded for braving the heat. The score was as follows:

J. U. Haley and Miss Fannie Helm 6, J. L. Maupin and Miss Mary Maupin 4.

Hal Freman and Miss Mary Maupin, 6; E. A. Walrond and Miss Fannie Helm, 1.

J. U. Haley and Hal Freman, 4; J. L. Maupin and George H. Monroe, 6.

Maupin continues to hold his own and makes some very good plays. He is one of the most enthusiastic members of the club.

Miss Fannie Helm plays with her usual brilliancy. She is undoubtedly the most skillful among the ladies.

E. A. Walrond, usually a good all around player, showed he was out of practice yesterday.

Hal Freman holds his place among the crack players easily. His brother, G. C. Freman, appeared on the grounds a few days ago for the first time in several weeks.

Haley is a facile princeps among the gentlemen players. George H. Monroe shows great improvement and plays a meritorious game.

On September 6th, 7th and 8th there will be a tennis tournament at San Rafael. The Fresno club has chosen Hal Freman and J. U. Haley to take part in the gentlemen's doubles. It is believed they will render a good account of themselves. Some regret is expressed that none of our lady players will contest for the laurels. It is believed that if Miss Fannie Helm would participate in the tournament she would bring glory both upon herself and the club.

A. Carey will go to San Rafael as alternate.

A Welcome Ready For Bermuda.

We confess that the proposal of The Sun that Bermuda join us is a fascinating one. Why, indeed, should we not annex Bermuda? It is scarcely farther from New York than is Detroit or Halifax. The people are desirable. Less than half of them are white, to be sure, but three-fourths of the whole population are worthy Episcopalians. An annual budget of $150,000 provides government for these people now, and their debt is a mere bagatelle. Already most of Bermuda's business is with the United States, and our people make up the bulk of the winter pleasure travel. We are frank to concede that if Bermuda suggests annexation a great many of us will take off our hats and cheer.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Value Whisky Above Gold.

There is a law against selling whisky to the Indians in Alaska, yet fully 200 barrels of the stuff are sold there by the whalers and sealers every year. When the steamer Australia leaves for Honolulu, part of her cargo will consist of 55 barrels of whisky, and it is an open secret that it is sent down to be placed on the whalers bound to Behring sea.

The liquor is doctored and adulterated so that by the time it reaches Alaska it has doubled in quantity and is a first class article of "chain lightning." The Indians will give everything they possess for the whisky, and the captains find it far better than gold in trading with the natives.—San Francisco Examiner.

Marriage of Lilliputians.

A curious marriage has recently taken place in France. The groom, M. Edouard Lornet, was born at Arbois June 9, 1872. He is 95 centimeters in height. The bride, Miss Elise Georges, was born at Amplepuis July 3, 1874. She is 83 centimeters in height. The best man was a brother of the groom, 18 years of age and 84 centimeters in height, and the maid of honor a sister of the bride and 70 centimeters in height.—Le Figaro.

THE BOND ELECTION

A Good Majority For Them in the City.

VOTE IN THE CITY PRECINCTS

Country Precincts Show Strong Opposition—The Proposition Probably Defeated.

It seems to be the rule that special elections, which usually directly affect the people, never result in drawing a full vote. Yesterday's election was no exception to the rule, though more interest was shown in it than has been the case in many other instances where questions of importance were to be decided by the people.

"Shall we or shall we not vote for bonds to pay for the improvements on the county court house?" was the question to be decided yesterday.

Last fall the people had this same matter to deal with, and they decided it in the negative by a large majority.

Yesterday's vote showed a considerable change in sentiment, though, so far as can be judged from the meager returns, the probability is that the bonds are defeated.

While the affirmative side of the question was carried in this city by a good majority, many of the country precincts gave heavy majorities against the bonds, turning the scale. Selma's opposition to the bonds was particularly pronounced, and Reedley, for whose returns THE REPUBLICAN is indebted to the Exponent, also voted strongly against the issue of bonds.

In Fresno the heaviest vote was polled in precincts 2, 3, 6 and 7. Roberts, which is included in the city table, showed considerable interest in the question and decided for the bonds.

What electioneering there was was done quietly. The People's Party men made a determined fight against the bonds and though they failed to carry their point in the city they amply made up for it in the country precincts.

A large number of circulars giving anti-bond arguments had been distributed broadcast through the county and city. The circular was signed by J. R. Baird, D. T. Fowler, J. L. Gilbert and J. S. Dore. The most important reasons given why the bonds should be defeated were that the mortgage holders would otherwise escape paying their just share of the taxes and that interest bearing debts are the iniquitous invention of capitalistic leeches. It was also contended that the proceeding was unconstitutional.

The result of the vote in this city is given in the table below. The only precinct that was not obtained is the Ninth. The votes in this precinct numbered forty-three and no doubt the affirmative had the majority. Nearly all the votes thrown out as illegal, judging from appearances, were in favor of bonds. The X mark had been stamped in the wrong place. Following is the vote in Fresno:

Precincts.	For.	Against.	Illegal.
Fresno No. 1	54	9	
Fresno No. 2	50	13	2
Fresno No. 3	72	9	1
Fresno No. 4	15	5	2
Fresno No. 5	18	2	
Fresno No. 6	42	11	1
Fresno No. 7	74	5	1
Fresno No. 8	17	10	2
Fresno No. 9			
Fresno No. 10	20	11	1
Roberts	60	25	5
Totals	552	102	16

The following outside precincts have reported as follows:

Precincts.	For.	Against.	Illegal.
Fresno Colony	30	8	1
Reedley	18	71	
Easterby	11	2	
Kingsburg	15	64	
Selma	30	169	1
Easton	11	25	
Scandinavian	1	13	
Fowler	18	12	2
Totals	115	322	4

It requires a majority of two-thirds to carry the bonds.

A Church on Wheels.

The chapel car Emmanuel, appropriately termed "the church on wheels," arrived at the Northwestern depot yesterday and left three quarters of an hour later for Denver, via the Northwestern, in the special Baptist train from Boston.

As the title would indicate, the car is used for disseminating the gospel among railroad men whose limited time precludes them from church attendance. The car is the second one built for this purpose, the first, the "Evangel," having been designed by John D. Rockefeller, and by him and his associates presented to the American Baptist National association. The new car is 70 feet long and 10 wide, with a seating capacity of 150. It embraces a chapel room, study and sleeping and dining apartments. The interior is beautifully finished in antique oak. A handsome lectern and costly organ, both the gifts of the manufacturers, further enhance this missionary palace.

In charge of the chapel are the Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Wheeler, Oregon evangelists, and it is their intention to make the Pacific coast their field of operation. Oregon, Idaho, Washington and California will be their objective states.

The regular routine of the sanctuary is to be followed at every stopping place. Sermons, Sunday school and song services and prayer meetings will be combined. Where possible, churches will be organized and left as evidences of the chapel's work. In addition to the evangelical work thus described the car will in due time contain a complete library of the Baptist creeds, and Bibles and tracts will be distributed in profusion therefrom. The roads haul the car free, and the express and telegraphic companies frank all business connected with the service.—Chicago News-Record.

A Visit to Waterloo.

M. Jules Claretie, the administrator of the Comedie Francaise, paid a visit shortly before his arrival in London to the battlefield of Waterloo. It was 78 years ago that the battle was fought, yet M. Claretie was still able to glean something in the locality from actual eye witnesses of that mighty historic event. In the little wineshop called the "Belle Alliance," where Wellington and Blucher, according to an inscription, met and saluted after their victory, he found two old women engaged in darning stockings. They appeared to take very little notice of the strangers, but on being questioned the elder of the two declared that she was over 90 years of age. "I was 12 years old," she said, "at the time of the battle. I was living with my parents at Plancepoit.

"We took refuge all of us on the Friday in the woods with the cattle. It was on a Sunday they fought. It was just after my first communion and on the day of St. Donnat, a saint in whose honor there is a pilgrimage in the neighborhood. When all was over, we went out and saw dead bodies everywhere. At night after the battle there was a storm. The bodies became swollen through the rain, and there were fears of a pestilence. They were buried in heaps, with dry branches between each layer, and then the branches were set fire to or quicklime was poured in the trenches."—London News.

The Party of Patriotism.

The speech delivered at Detroit by Senator Anthony Higgins of Delaware is a manly and eloquent presentation of the greatest question of the day. It is Democratic doctrine that this Republican senator enunciates when he sets forth the principles of national growth, but it is more than that: it is Republican doctrine; it is American doctrine.

Read in connection with such equally manly and patriotic declarations as the recent remarks of Senator Morgan, a Democrat and a southerner, it seems as if the next division of political parties in this country were almost sure to be on lines like these: On the one side the party of vigorous, aggressive, progressive Americanism; on the other the party of obstruction, of foreign sympathies and alien ideas.

A campaign of education in this respect is now going on. The distinction is becoming more and more sharply indicated between those who are ashamed or unwilling to be Americans and those who are not unwilling or ashamed.—New York Sun.

A Sad Case Story.

Dr. W. S. Howell, brother of the editor of the Vienna Progress, had a skeleton in a box. One day he pulled out the ugly, ghastly, grinning skull and began to handle it. Finally he decided that he wanted that skull opened so that he could study the inside structure. There being several seams in the skull he decided to fill the skull with peas and soak them in water, thinking that they would force the seams apart.

He asked the editor to help him, and the latter poured peas and water into the hollow bone and corked up the eye and nose holes to keep them from running out. Some time after the editor was startled to see that peas had sprouted in the skull and the vines were of most wonderful growth. Out of the hole where the backbone is joined to the neck an army of little vines had grown, and by some unknown instinctive power they had twined in and through all the bones of that body.

The young tendrils had wrapped around the stovepipe and table legs and the whole skeleton had been reared upward in the middle of the room. From the nostrils and eyes vines were streaming that had clustered around and upon the presses, stands and tables, and from each joint hung a pot in likeness of a small skull, the exact counterpart of the large one. It is rumored that when the editor beheld these things he left the office by the window route, and the skeleton is still in full editorial control.

USURY LAWS.

WHAT MOSES SAID ON THE SUBJECT.

Other Ancient Sages Quoted—Why Aliens Were Charged Interest.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: For many centuries the world has been conducting its business upon an ever increasing system of credit. Demosthenes said: "If you were ignorant of this, that credit is the greatest capital of all toward the acquisition of wealth, you would be utterly ignorant." All modern statesmen agree to this view. We have reached a point in industry where credit is greater in volume and more important than at any former period.

During the centuries which have developed credit to its present proportions, the system has been and now is based upon usury; that is, it has been and is entirely a credit extended by individuals or corporations for interest, and never has been a system of national co-operative credit extended by the nation without interest.

Now we have this individual system of private credits, based upon usury, and we have its results. It is either right or wrong, true or false, good or bad. If it is morally wrong, it is scientifically wrong, and legally wrong.

The whole system of credit or currency is so allied with usury (interest on money) that at the very threshold we must examine this question. Is usury right? The school of Mammon says, "yes." Many modern writers say, "yes." But the precepts deemed divine by the great mass of interest takers say, "no," and the sages of the age say, "no."

If the ancient precepts against usury are divine, it is because they are true. The divinity of a precept lies in its truth. All truth is scientific; all truth is morally binding. The divine truth of any precept can be proved by the result of violating the same persistently. If such violation produce good results and is beneficial to the masses of the people, to society at large in a national sense, the precept is not true, for, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

As has been said elsewhere, "If a people have wise laws, in accordance with science and the great moral maxims, there will be general justice and the fruit will be good. But if injustice, poverty, shame, crime, insanity, luxury for the few and toil and despair for the many, result from our laws, then the fruit is evil, the tree is corrupt. Moses asserts that the laws given by him were by command of the Divine Being; that upon usury is as follows: "Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother, usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of anything that is lent upon usury."

This law was not ceremonial, hence not transitory. It founded on eternal justice, and to prevent social and industrial evils and disorders, it is binding upon every age and nation, just as much as the law against incest. In its national operation the "brother" was the national brotherhood, and its force is not limited by the permission to accept usury from "strangers." That word is in the English version, used by the Jews, rendered "alien" or "foreigner." The permission to accept interest of an alien was founded upon the fact that an alien in those times borrowing money without security and passing to his own nation, left no legal remedy to collect the debt. Hence, loans to aliens stood upon an entirely different footing from those made within the Hebrew nation It is agreed that the decree against usury was national. S. Mendelsohn, in his "Criminal Jurisprudence of the Ancient Jews" (1871) says: "The Hebrew commonwealth was based upon the principle of national unity and equality." LEO LEXINGTON.

An Extraordinary Story.

A story from the west is to the following effect: A chicken rancher of the state of Washington was almost ruined by the numerous snakes which resorted in his neighborhood and swallowed the eggs and young chickens as they appeared. All his plans to save his stock proved unavailing until a happy thought struck him, and he bought a quantity of porcelain nest eggs and scattered them about in the hens' nests. The snakes swallowed the imitation eggs with avidity and fatal results.—New York Evening Sun.

Rivet Heads Made of Clay.

Rivet heads made of clay and painted over so as to represent perfect rivets are cited by a German contemporary as makeshifts known to have been adopted by German dealers in second hand steam boilers with the view of selling them to unsuspecting customers. Some folks might call that cheating.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

How it was Treated in This City.

WORK OF THE LABOR BUREAU

Secretary Wick B. Parsons Makes His Report—Over 1000 Men Cared for.

There was a meeting at Alex. Goldstein's office yesterday afternoon of the officers of the Fresno Free Labor Bureau to listen to the report of Secretary Wick B. Parsons on the work accomplished by that organization. The report, though consisting of dry figures, is interesting enough in itself, but it becomes doubly so when accompanied by some necessary explanation.

About the beginning of August this city was invaded by a host of unemployed workingmen, attracted hither by the report that many laborers would soon be needed in our vineyards. With them, bringing up the rear, were a number of soap-bating and predatory tourists, who also cried for work, but did not want it.

The invasion was a surprise to our people, who were taken wholly unprepared. Work on the vineyards would not begin for two or three weeks, and there was no other employment at which to put the strangers.

While the people were considering what would be the best method of dealing with this large floating element, the tramps were wondering very hard what would be the best way of taking advantage of the situation. The latter came to a conclusion a little sooner, and several attacks on Chinamen were made at their instigation. Very few of the workingmen participated in the two or three raids that took place. The authorities speedily squelched the would-be rioters and when the scene of disturbance was examined there were no killed or wounded to cart away.

Our citizens had by this time matured their plan. They saw that the unemployed would not go until they got work, that they needed work, and that if allowed to remain idle and hungry much longer there might be trouble. It was therefore decided to feed the strangers until the grape picking season opened.

To systematize the work and to separate the unworthy from the worthy, a free labor bureau was established, at which every unemployed person desiring work was required to register, giving his name, age, nationality and occupation. As is usual, when such work is to be done, there were only a few willing to interest themselves actively, the majority of the people being satisfied with digging down into their pockets.

The greater part of the work, therefore, of looking out for the men fell on Alex. Goldstein, chairman of the relief committee, and Wick B. Parsons, the secretary. The bureau was established in a spacious building, near the corner of I and Merced streets, which had been offered for that purpose, rent free, by the Kutner-Goldstein Company.

Mr. Parsons was installed as secretary, and had as assistant O. E. Williams, one of the workingmen.

The labor question was no sooner treated with method than the worthless element began to fall away, and in a few days none but deserving laboring men could be seen at the bureau. The work of registering was a heavy one for the first few days, for the men were so eager for work that they came upon Secretary Parsons with an overwhelming rush. However, this lasted but a short time, though there was still plenty to do in that line for a week or so more.

The feeding of this multitude was done in a very effectual manner, Secretary Parsons having personal supervision of the cuisine. Contributions of meat, vegetables, groceries and fruits were made with great liberality by our business men, and the meals served the hungry workingmen were certainly substantial enough to satisfy the most exacting appetite. Money was also given, but the amount was inconsiderable. Indeed, that is one of the remarkable things about the whole matter—that so much should have been accomplished with so little money.

In the beginning the unemployed were fed without any equivalent being exacted from them. Like an inspiration it occurred to the committee that the men could be put to work cleaning the streets of weeds and rubbish. The suggestion was made to the men, and they seemed only too glad to do something to earn the food they were getting.

The report of Secretary Parsons shows that the free labor bureau was opened on August 14th and closed on September 1st. During that time 1004 men registered, every one of whom was provided with work by the bureau, nearly all of them going on the vineyards.

The meals provided by the bureau number 4003. Of these all but 770 meals, which were served at the Alameda restaurant, were free. At the labor bureau 335 meals were given free of all charge, and 1632 meals were given in return for work on the streets. Charles Cawrey donated 306 free meals and the Presbyterian ladies 360. The money collected for the relief of the men amounted to $275.80.

The number of men at work on the streets as reported to the bureau by Street Superintendent Bilby was as follows: August 24th, 130 men; 25th, 101; 26th, 134; 28th, 74; 29th, 51; 30th, 40; 31st, 19; total 549. Each of them received two meal tickets.

Mr. Bilby states that about three-quarters of the streets and alleys of the city have been cleared of grass, weeds and rubbish of various kinds and in consequence present a neat appearance. In two more days all the streets would have been cleaned, but the men had all gone to work on the vineyards by the 1st. Of the large number of men employed on the streets Mr. Bilby says very few proved to be skulkers.

Our citizens deserve the greatest credit for the efficient manner in which the labor question was settled. The responses to requests for help were liberal and it is satisfactory to know that with few exceptions the unemployed who became our charge were deserving of aid. The men were a good natured and industrious lot and Mr. Parsons says that there were many instances where the more fortunate divided their meal tickets with the less lucky.

There is no doubt that the prompt action of our people in coming to the assistance of the unemployed as they did averted trouble of a serious nature and the city has received many commendations for its way of dealing with its labor question from the state press. The unremitting work of Alexander Goldstein, W. B. Parsons, Colonel Wilkins of the Spectator and others deserves the greatest praise.

From Different Standpoints.

The value of an exercise must be determined by its effect. Thus it has been noticed that a boy who can play baseball for two hours on a hot afternoon and then go out rowing cannot saw wood for more than five minutes without evincing symptoms of general debility. This proves that baseball is healthier than sawing wood. The boys admit it themselves.—Boston Transcript.

Past Time.

"They say they have college boys to push the wheeling chairs at the World's fair."

"Yes. I was wheeled through the Liberal Arts building by a Yale man. I couldn't have got through it if I hadn't."

"Why not?"

"He was the champion sprinter of his class."—Harper's Bazar.

GETTING IT DONE.

It Is a Simple Affair If You Only Know How.

"It's strange I can't get my wife to mend my clothes," remarked Mr. Bridle disgustedly. "I asked her to sew the buttons on this vest this morning, and she has never touched it."

"You asked her?" observed Mr. Norris, with a slight shrug of his shoulders.

"Yes. What else should I do?"

"You haven't been married very long, and perhaps you'll take a pointer from me," remarked Mr. Norris, with a fatherly air. "Never ask a woman to mend anything. That's fatal."

"Why, what do you mean?"

"Do as I do. When I want to have a shirt mended, for instance, I take it in my hand and hunt up my wife. 'Where's that ragbag, Mrs. Norris?' I demand fiercely.

"'What do you want the ragbag for?' she says suspiciously.

"'I want to throw this shirt away. It's all worn out,' I reply.

"'Let me see it,' she demands.

"'But I put the garment behind my back.

"'No, my dear,' I answer. 'There is no use of your attempting to do anything with it. It needs'——

"'Let me see it,' she reiterates.

"'But it's all worn out, I tell you.'

"'Now, John, you give me that shirt!' she says in her most peremptory tones.

"I hand over the garment.

"'Why, John Norris!' she cries, with womanly triumph. 'This is a perfectly good shirt. All it needs is a new neckband.'

"'And the cuffs are rugged, too,' I answer mildly.

"'And new wristbands, and the buttonholes worked over,' she adds.

"'Well, never mind what it needs. I don't intend you shall bother with it. You'll only waste your time. You'll never get it to fit in the neck anyway,' I throw in as a final ellucher.

"'That's just like your extravagance,' she cries. 'I'm going to fix that shirt. The idea of throwing away a perfectly good garment! I'll fix it so you can never tell the difference.' And she does.

"That's the way I get my clothes mended," concluded Mr. Norris. "Just tell a woman she can't do anything and then stand aside and see how quickly it is done."—Brooklyn Life.

Locked Business Sagacity.

Father Yes, I admit that our boy isn't lazy. He's as smart as can be when it comes to reading traps and running errands, but he doesn't seem to have any business sagacity at all.

Mother—Why, what makes you say that?

"Well, for example, look what he did yesterday. He had four nice, big, fat rabbits, and what does he do but take them down to town and sell them. If he had taken them up to the woods where them city fellers are hunting, he could have got double price."—Pittsburg Post.

THERE ARE NO FUNDS

For the Execution of the Geary Law.

SO SAYS SECRETARY CARLISLE

San Bernardino Valleyites Think the Government Should Take Charge of Their Celestials.

LOS ANGELES, September 4.—When the United States district court was opened this morning by Judge Ross, United States District Attorney Dennis informed Judge Ross that he had received a telegram from Attorney General Olney in which Olney stated that Secretary of Treasury Carlisle had informed him that there are no funds to execute the Geary law so far as the same provides for the deportation of Chinamen who have not procured certificates of residence.

The case of Chin Sheng Yuen was then tried. He was arrested under the registration clause of the Geary law. An attempt was made to prove that the Chinaman was a merchant because he and others were associated together in working a farm and selling vegetables.

Judge Ross held that he was a laborer in the meaning of the law, and that a prima facie case of deportation be made out.

Judge Ross reserved his decision until tomorrow on a dispatch from Attorney General Olney.

They Want a Guard.

REDLANDS, September 4. — Citizens have wired the Chinese consul at San Francisco to have the United States marshal send a guard to protect the Chinamen. They are tired of being on duty every night and think the government should take charge of the Chinese until danger is over.

Word comes from the United States district attorney's office that warrants are being asked for the arrest of Chinese from all parts of Southern California. Deportation will probably be slow, as Judge Ross can hear only a dozen cases per day.

Rare Books, Not Old Ones, Are Valuable.

Age only gives value to comparatively few books. Hundreds of volumes printed in the seventeenth century are to be had at our secondhand shops at prices ranging from 10 to 25 cents apiece, and the average vellum of 350 years ago is worth 80 per cent less in the market today than is one of Hawthorne's or of Whittier's cunning little first editions printed between 1838 and 1842. Going over an English catalogue a few days ago, we made a note of the prices of items bearing dates from 1490 to 1510 and found that the 16 volumes offered for sale could be had for $6.02, about 35 cents apiece. Not long ago, here in Chicago, a 24 volume edition of Melanethon printed in Amsterdam in 1660 was sold to the Armour Institute library for $5. By actual weight and by actual measurement (for they were monstrous folios in double thick vellum) they were cheaper than coal by the ton or wood by the cord.—Chicago Record.

If the Atlantic's Bed Were Raised.

An elevation of the seabed 100 fathoms would suffice to lay bare the greatest part of the North sea and join England to Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France. A deep channel of water would run down the west coast of Norway, and with this a majority of the fiords would be connected. A great part of the bay of Biscay would disappear, but Spain and Portugal are but little removed from the Atlantic depression. The 100 fathom line approaches very near the west coast, and soundings of 1,000 fathoms can be made within 20 miles of Cape St. Vincent, and much greater depths have been sounded at distances but little greater than this from the western shores of the Iberian peninsula.—Nautical Magazine.

Unusually Flush.

Charlie Hardup—Say, old man, lend me $5.

Dick Uppers—Sorry, but I just had to borrow $10 myself.

Charlie—Well, then, you can lend me five, can't you?—Truth.

Admission Day should be celebrated in Fresno.

SILVER IN THE SENATE

Indications Point Toward a Repeal.

SENATOR PEFFER IS HEARD

And Declares the Democratic Party Is Following in the Footsteps of the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—There was a sharp contest in the senate between capital and labor, and capital won. Allen, a populist senator from Nebraska, attempted to secure an adjournment of the senate in honor of Labor Day.

Voorhees opposed the proposition successfully.

A number of amendments to the repeal bill were offered.

Allen of Nebraska offered a resolution inquiring of the secretary of the treasury why silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act had not been coined as the act required, which was referred to the finance committee.

Coke of Texas spoke in favor of free coinage, and then Peffer's amendment to the repeal bill, providing for free coinage, was read preparatory to Peffer addressing the senate.

Jones of Nevada moved that the senate adjourn, and on a yea and nay vote, by 19 to 30, the motion was defeated.

Peffer then took the floor in advocacy of his amendment. He said in part: "The leaders of the Democratic party are pursuing precisely the same course the leaders of the Republican party did, and, senators, you are on the breakers. There is a bright, young, vigorous party upon the map of politics which is ready to strike hands with men of all parties to make a fight for silver. Members of that party care not whether it is called Populist or National, but there is coming a union of hearts and hands upon this great question, and that, too, in the very near future."

Peffer said that in a lecture which he had delivered in this city before he had taken the oath of office as senator, he had predicted that both of the great parties would be under the leadership of Grover Cleveland soon. They were there now.

The senate adjourned before Peffer had concluded his remarks, with the understanding that he would precede Stewart tomorrow for the purpose of finishing his speech.

A poll of the senate on the repeal bill has been submitted to President Cleveland as follows: For repeal, 47; against repeal, 30; doubtful with disposition to vote for repeal, 3; doubtful with disposition to vote against repeal, 5. This is believed to be a fairly accurate statement.

Hardly Equal to It.

"You say you can write shorthand?" said the city editor.

"I can, sir," replied the applicant for a job. "When it comes to shorthand, I don't knuckle down to anybody."

"Have you had any experience in reporting a meeting?"

"Lots of it. I can take a full report of the proceedings in shorthand and put it in shape for the printers afterward. That's child's play for me."

"Report any kind of meeting, can you?"

"Yes, sir."

"H'm!" said the city editor, "there is a sort of convention at Saddler's hall in the next block. You may go and report the proceedings. Write the speeches out in full."

The applicant for a place on the city editor's staff took his notebook and went away. And he never came back. When he got to Saddler's hall, he found he had been sent to report the proceedings of a convention of deaf mutes.—Chicago Tribune.

Too Far.

The author of "A Man of Letters Under the Empire and the Restoration" tells a story which is an example of delicate but cutting French satire.

A glutton who was conspicuously overeating at a dinner excused himself from time to time by quoting the poet Boileau's well known line, "In eating well I praise the food."

"Ah, sir," said one of the guests, significantly, "you carry praise to the point of flattery."—Youth's Companion.

Elopement Made Easy.

Young Lewis King of Palmyra, Ills., recently left home for Janesville, Wis., giving his friends to understand that he was going to study telegraphy. As a matter of fact, however, he wanted to marry Miss Nellie Ridgeway, but being himself under age, and thinking the young lady's parents would oppose the match, he had arranged to have her follow him to Wisconsin, where they would be wedded. Mr. Ridgeway learned of the proposed elopement, and instead of objecting and locking the young lady up he went to the father of Lewis and procured his consent to the marriage. He then took his daughter and went with her to Wisconsin, saw the young couple happily married, presented them with a $100 bill and his blessing and returned home.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Willed His Heart to His Estranged Wife.

Major Earl Brandt, an old German newspaper man who died Tuesday, left a will containing a queer bequest. He bequeathed his heart to his wife and left directions for placing it in her possession. It seems that Major Brandt married while a young man, and his wife is still living in Germany. For some reason his married life was unhappy, and he came to America, leaving his wife in the old country. Though estranged from her for life, it seems that his love for his wife never ceased, and he frequently declared that as his heart was still hers she should have it after his death. In accordance with the provisions of the will the heart has been removed from the body and will be forwarded to Mrs. Brandt.—St. Louis Cor. Indianapolis Journal.

Louisiana's Rice Crop.

A Louisiana man says that the rice crop of that state this year will be fully one-half of the entire crop of the United States. "The raising of rice," he says, "has worked wonders for the interest of our state. It has practically opened up a new industry in the agricultural line, and hundreds of farmers who thought their lands valueless when the cotton gave out now find themselves in a position that will soon place them in one year where cotton could not put them in five. It is really the most lucrative of all the new industries in the south."—New York Tribune.

IF YOU HAVE

Malaria, Chills & Fever, Dumb Ague, Dyspepsia,

Constipation, Sick Headache, No Appetite, A tired feeling.

Nash's KIDNEY and LIVER Billers

Will cure you of these troubles. FOR SALE BY

Buker & Colson

How the Panic Was Stopped.

Horace McPhee, who is here on a riverside county commissioner's errand, says there was no flurry whatever about the bank of Elsinore. And then McPhee told a story which is particularly pat at these times.

He said there was a run on a bank in an iron mill town, and the depositors were being paid in silver dollars. The excitement increased, and the run became a fast one. The cashier was a young Irishman, and the work put upon him was more than he liked. He resolved to stop it. He sent the janitor with a bushel of silver dollars into a rear room where there was a stove, with instructions to "heat them silver dollars redhot." They were heated, and in that condition he handed them out with a ladle. The depositors first grabbed the coin, then kicked. "But you'll have to take them that way," said the cashier. "We are turning them out as fast as we can melt and mold them, and if you won't wait till they cool you'll have to take them hot."

That settled it. The run was stopped. McPhee says the story is true, but denies that he was the Irish cashier.—San Diego Sun.

Excursion For Women Students.

The New York association for sending young women, advanced students, artists, teachers and skilled artisans, in parties of 12 at

JAW BONE AGITATORS

Get Redlands Badly Stirred Up

BY THEIR ANTI-CHINESE TALK

Several Companies of National Guards Lying on Their Arms Ready to Move.

REDLANDS, September 1.—The town is under arms, and 150 police are on duty. The local National Guard company is now at the armory under orders. The forty-eight hours given the Chinese to leave town expires tonight.

A law and order meeting held last night condemned the action of the agitators and the town is so thoroughly guarded that trouble is not anticipated.

Laborers are holding a meeting tonight and it is reported that 150 Mexicans will arrive late from the surrounding country and San Bernardino to help drive out the Chinese. There is much excitement.

Gone to the War.

SAN BERNARDINO, September 1.—Sheriff Booth has gone to Redlands, having been called upon by citizens of that city to aid in suppressing rioters who threaten to drive out the Chinese by force of arms this evening.

A large number of deputies have gone with him who will act in conjunction with the police force of Redlands.

Sheriff Booth also telegraphed to Governor Markham asking him to order out the National Guard.

The Chinese consul at San Francisco sent a note to the sheriff asking him to protect the Chinese.

Governor Markham, in response to Sheriff Booth's telegram, has ordered General E. P. Johnson at Los Angeles to take the necessary steps to have the National Guard companies at San Bernardino and Redlands in readiness for immediate action if absolutely necessary.

The San Bernardino National Guards were ordered to report at their quarters, and went to Redlands on the evening train to assist in quelling any mob violence.

The Chinese of this city and Redlands for a number of days have been arming themselves with shotguns and revolvers in anticipation of trouble. Last night the Chinese of this city barricaded themselves in every house in Chinatown, and are prepared with firearms to resist attack.

A mass meeting may be held tomorrow night to notify about 22 Chinese living in the city to leave at once.

The Waterman Rifles of this city are at their quarters under orders, but up to 9 o'clock no command had been given to go to Redlands.

There are three electric light plants in this city, two of which are now mysteriously out of order, leaving the city in darkness.

The streets are crowded with laboring men, but so far nothing has been done.

No Excitement.

RIVERSIDE, September 1.—The company of National Guards located in this city received orders this evening to hold itself in readiness to go to Redlands, but at a late hour no orders to march had been received. Thus far there is little excitement in this city over the Chinese question.

A MATCH POSTPONED.

The Griffo-Lavigne Contest Stopped by the Authorities.

CHICAGO, September 4. — President O'Malley at 7 this evening gave out the following to the press: "Judge Gillette has enjoined the Columbian Athletic club, Governor Matthews has camped the troops within sight of Roby, and our attorneys have advised for the present a course of masterly inactivity. Under such stress of circumstances there is but one thing to do—to order a postponement of the contest advertised for tonight. The right of the club under the statutes of 1892 to give scientific glove contests have been questioned, and an intervention of the courts has been sought with a view to have them declared unlawful. We are anxious to meet the issue in this form and rest cheerfully confident of ultimate success. The Columbian Athletic club has come to stay, its operations are strictly within the letter of the law, and the courts will so hold."

Murderers Stretched.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 1.—George S. Turner, hanged at Spartanburg today, was the ending of a most noted case. Turner was a man of wealth and prominence and owner of the Fingerville cotton factory. He seduced his sister-in-law, killed her brother and then for three years used his wealth in employing the best legal talent in the state to attempt to defeat the death verdict.

At Berkeley, S. C., today Oscar Johnson was hanged for murdering Mr. and Mrs. Henry Twettman at Lincolnville last March. He died a horrible death, being slowly strangled.

Henry Ewing, colored, was hanged for the murder of Tony Fickling.

At Laurens, S. C., three negroes were hanged, John Ferguson, for murdering his wife, and George Bowers and Wade Cannon for barn burning.

Ready for the Vets.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 1.—Preparations for the Grand Army encampment are going rapidly forward and will be completed in ample time for assembling. The down town decorations are the finest ever seen in this city and residences are rapidly taking on colors. A naval parade, under command of Rear Admiral Osburn, will take place tomorrow morning. Other parades are set for Tuesday and Thursday.

Quite a Blaze.

MILTON, September 1.—Last night the explosion of a lamp in Wells-Fargo's office at Copperopolis set fire to the building. The flames spread rapidly and the whole business portion of the town was destroyed, including the postoffice and telegraph offices. The fire was not out at last accounts, and the damage and insurance is not estimated.

Got His Ranche.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The senate committee on judiciary, through Senator Teller, favorably reported to the senate the bill submitting to the court of private land claims the claim of William McGarrahan to the Rancho Pannche Grande, California.

Approved the Aid.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The President approved the bill in aid of the California Midwinter International Exposition.

BY HIS OWN HAND.

Dr. Thatcher Graves Suicides in His Cell.

DENVER, September 4.—Dr. Thatcher Graves, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Barnaby committed suicide in his cell at the county jail here yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. In a satchel in his cell was found five letters, one to the coroner, another to Captain Crews, the keeper of the jail, a third to the public generally, the fourth for the board of county commissioners, and the fifth to Mrs. Dr. Graves.

In his letter to the public he states that his conviction was accomplished by the district attorney, Isaac Stevens, with the aid of money, bribery and political influence. That the jury was packed, some of its members having received political appointments from Stevens in return for the conviction of the doctor. The doctor, in his letter, states on "his solemn Masonic oath" that he did not have anything to do in any way, shape, manner or deed with the death of Mrs. Barnaby.

A Right Jolly Race.

FLEETWOOD, September 1. — Three thousand people at the park today had considerable excitement during the free-for-all pace in which Manager, Flying Jib, Blue Sign, Vitello and Roy Wilkes competed. In the lower turn Blue Sign, Roy Wilkes and Vitello got into a scrimmage in which Blue Sign was crippled for life on the forward foot. Bud Doble and Kelley were driving Manager and Flying Jib who had it out in the fourth heat on the last half mile. Doble tried to get through next to the rail when Kelley's sulky drew in on him. Doble ran the pacer up to Kelley's sulky and deliberately slashed Kelley across the face with a whip, causing an ugly wound. Doble then lauded Manager winner by half a length. The judges fined Doble $100. Manager won the race, Flying Jib second, Vitello third. Best time, 2.07¼.

Millions of Bullion.

WASHINGTON, September 1. — This evening Secretary Carlisle said silver purchases in the month of August amounted to 3,868,622 fine ounces, costing $2,880,532. The total purchased under the Sherman act was 163,047,464 fine ounces, costing $151,804,160; silver bullion now on hand in mints amounts to 134,625,492 fine ounces, costing $122,502,758; 36,087,185 silver dollars have been coined from the silver purchased; the coining value in silver dollars of the bullion now on hand is $181,061,242.

A Fatal Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—A heavy iron chain by which the ship Spartan was moored to the wharf parted this morning and the flying ends struck Peter Muller and Con Lynch, seamen, knocking them overboard into the water. Muller's chest was crushed in and he will die. Lynch's leg was broken. When the two men were knocked overboard Superintendent Brunelli of the Black Diamond Coal Company jumped into the water and held them both up until a boat came to the rescue.

Has Been Forging.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—The fact has become known today that W. W. Edwards, who left the employ of the Pacific Coast Steamship company several years ago, has been forging drafts upon the company, and in this manner has obtained $15,000 in all. The company has recently received one draft from Providence, R. I., two from Montreal and four from different places in California. Edwards' whereabouts are unknown.

The State Fair.

SACRAMENTO, September 4. The State Fair opened tonight with a surprisingly large attendance for the first night at the Pavilion. Exhibits are not quite all in place, but will be by Tuesday night. The great building presents a gorgeous appearance, and visitors pronounce the exhibition in many respects superior to former years.

A Sensation Anticipated.

CHICAGO, September 4.—The Catholic congress commenced today. Sensational developments are expected on school questions, as friends of Archbishops Corrigan and Ireland are in attendance. Cardinal Gibbons, a warm friend of Ireland, was present and warned the speakers against personalities.

After Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—Suit was brought today against the Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company for $77,500 damages on behalf of the two children of Harry F. Smith, whose lives were lost in the collision which occurred on the bay several years ago between the company's steamer and the City of Chester.

From the Pope.

LONDON, September 4.—A Rome dispatch says the Pope has written Monsignor Satolli, Papal delegate to the United States, and Cardinal Gibbons, important confidential letters which are now on the way to America, in charge of a priest. It is understood that the letters are the outcome of reports of alleged opposition in New York to Monsignor Satolli.

Meeting of the Y.M.I.

MARYSVILLE, September 4.—The ninth grand council of the Young Men's Institute convened here today. Organization was effected and reports of several grand officers received. Cities which are making efforts to secure the next convention of the order are Vallejo, Los Angeles, Eureka and Santa Barbara.

The New Justice.

NEW YORK, September 4.—An evening paper says: "It was announced today, apparently upon good authority, that before the week is out President Cleveland will appoint William B. Hornblower of this city as Justice of the supreme court of the United States to succeed the late Justice Blatchford."

Against a Reduction.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., September 4.—The entire train force of the Louisville & Nashville road here have gone on strike against a proposed 10 per cent reduction of wages. The strikers are ugly and trouble is expected. Not a wheel is turning.

Another Record.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., September 4.—At the bicycle meet of the Syracuse Athletic association today William Van Waggoner of this city rode a mile against time with hands off, and made the mile in 2.29 2-5, establishing a world's record.

French Elections.

LONDON, September 4.—A Pall Mall Gazette Paris dispatch says: The final results of the French election show the chamber virtually consists of 68 Conservatives, 513 Republicans of all shades, embracing 60 Socialists and 25 Conservative rallies.

The Missouri Way.

NEW YORK, September 1.—A receiver was appointed today for the Equitable Mortgage company of Missouri. The company has a capital of $2,000,000, liabilities $19,000,000.

The Late Senator.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Senator White gave notice today that he would present resolutions to the senate September 13th touching the death of the late Senator Stanford.

GLADSTONE THE GREAT

The Grand Old Man Receives an Ovation

AT HIS COUNTRYMEN'S HANDS

His Home Rule Bill Passes the Commons and Is Sent to the Lords.

LONDON, September 2.—Gladstone's long home rule fight in the commons has ended.

The bill passed at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) morning—301 to 267.

It was hurried to the house of lords which gave it the first reading and adjourned.

There was an unusual animation along the route from Gladstone's residence to the commons this afternoon. Streets were crowded with people and the premier was cheered by the people.

The galleries of the house were filled long before the sitting opened. Gladstone was loudly cheered by his followers as he walked to his seat. The galleries also gave him a warm greeting.

Justin McCarthy opened the debate and Chamberlain followed. He said the bill struck a deadly blow at the honor and interests of the country, but he could not avoid being filled with admiration at the courage, resolution, resources and eloquence of the prime minister.

After speeches by Balfour, Morley and others, division was had upon Courtney's amendment to reject the bill, and it was defeated. The bill was then put on the third reading and passed.

The full import of the occasion was felt by all, and the culmination was accompanied by rounds of frantic cheers from the galleries and upon the floor.

Gladstone received a fresh ovation as he left the house.

The scenes in front after midnight were exciting. The knowledge that a vote was to be taken attracted a large crowd. Many Irishmen were in the throng, and the sentiment of the crowd generally was for home rule and Gladstone.

This was expressed in many ways, by singing "Wearing of the Green," "God Save Ireland," cheering for Gladstone and hooting Balfour.

The police were alarmed at the crowd and a cordon was drawn before the members' exit. The crowd surged around the cabs and carriages and as each member of any distinction was recognized he was given a cheer.

When Gladstone's carriage came out a number of mounted police instantly surrounded it, but the crowd, when they learned who was in the carriage, became beyond control and breaking through the cordon, stopped the carriage and held it while they cheered the premier to the echo. The coachman was enabled to proceed after a few minutes.

But by this time the entire crowd left their positions and started after the carriage, which was again stopped and detained while the crowd cheered and sang.

Gladstone bowed right and left to his enthusiastic admirers, and was greatly touched by the fervor of the people.

The police again cleared a way and the carriage was allowed to proceed to his residence without further stoppage.

Kansas Train Robbers.

SPRINGFIELD, September 4. — Three men held up the St. Louis & San Francisco train near the station at Mound Valley, Kas., at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, shot and killed the express messenger, Chapman, secured $500 booty, and escaped in the darkness. When the train reached Oswego a sheriff's posse was organized and is now in pursuit of the bandits. Chapman was 20 years old and leaves a widow to whom he was recently married.

WICHITA, Kas., September 4. Railway and express company officials here are of the opinion that the Frisco train robbery at Mound Valley yesterday morning was committed by Bill Dalton, "Dynamite Dick" and another of the outlaws who escaped after the battle with United States marshals at Ingalls, I. T., Friday. These three desperadoes were seen by Indian police early Saturday morning in the Osage country about forty miles south of the scene of the robbery, going toward the Kansas line.

Cannibal Food.

LONDON, September 4.—All doubts as to the truth of the report that Emin Pasha, the noted African explorer, is dead, are set at rest by a story told by A. J. Swan, a missionary from Ujiji. He says he has it from undoubted authority and from several sources, that as Emin was making his way to the coast, he and his band were surrounded by natives set on by Arabs. One of the native chiefs, coming up behind Emin, with a stroke of a large curved knife, beheaded him. Emin's native followers were then slain and the bodies of the whole party, including Emin's, were devoured by the savages.

Will Get a Hearing.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—The Pacific Insurance Union today agreed to grant the request of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce to appoint a day upon which Fresno representatives may appear before the executive committee of the insurance union to protest against the action of the union in increasing insurance rates on Fresno property. The union also decided to collect more information before increasing the rates in the counties of Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Madera and Kern.

At the Capital.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—President Cleveland and family arrived here this morning. After breakfast the President went to his office and for two hours worked very hard disposing of accumulated public business, then took part in a cabinet meeting till 1 o'clock. The silver question was discussed with reference to its chances of repeal by the senate. The President expressed the belief that his recommendation would be carried out. The cabinet also considered the condition of the treasury. No definite plan for relief was decided on.

To Be Suppressed.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 1.—Owing to the disgraceful occurrence at the last two prize fights at Roby, Governor Matthews has decided to suppress that place, and it is learned tonight that he has ordered a force of militia to be on hand there next Monday night.

A Lucky Californian.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The President sent to the senate the nomination of James E. Tucker of California, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco.

Ah Doon's Doom.

SAN RAFAEL, September 2.—Ah Lee Doon was hanged in the county jail here this morning at 10.55 o'clock for the murder of William Shenton, a painter, on December 22, 1890.

The murderer was a domestic in the service of T. B. Terry, and Shenton had a job of painting the house. On the day of the murder Shenton quarreled with the Chinaman over some trifling matter, and when he quit work he was overtaken by Lee Doon, who in a cowardly manner shot him in the back with a revolver.

Doon slept poorly last night. He went to sleep frequently, but awoke at short intervals and tossed and turned. Sheriff Harrison at 8.30 read the death warrant to him. He listened calmly to the reading of the document and made no remark. Half an hour later he ate a good and substantial breakfast and afterwards smoked two cigarettes.

He talked constantly about his case and reiterated over and over again that he was innocent, as he had not intended to kill Shenton, but had only fired to frighten him when Shenton tried to beat him. He hoped to the last for executive clemency, and was encouraged by those around him to believe that he would receive it. This was done to keep him quiet. Doon was quite nervous as the time approached for his execution, but met his fate without flinching.

A G.A.R. Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 2.—With glorious weather, every street is ablaze with decorations, and with booming cannon the city welcomed the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic to the twenty-seventh annual encampment. Today's chief feature was a parade of the naval brigade under command of Rear Admiral Ossan. It marched through the principal streets and was cheered by thousands of onlookers. An informal session was afterwards held on board the warship Kearsarge.

Will Start Up Again.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., September 2.— A notice posted in the Carnegie steel mills states that all departments will start full Monday morning next, giving employment to 2000 men, who have been idle for several weeks.

COMPANIONS OF FOREST

YOSEMITE CIRCLE NO. 214 ORGANISED LAST NIGHT.

Officers Elected and Installed, and the Grand Officers Banquetted.

Yosemite circle No. 214 of the companions of the Forest was organized in Edgerly hall last night, with a membership of twenty-nine persons.

The order is the ladies degree connected with the courts of Foresters which has become quite popular.

Mrs. L. Enkle, grand chief companion of the state of California and G. F. Auberline, deputy of San Francisco were the installing officers.

After the charter members had been initiated the circle was organized by the election and installation of the following officers: B. Goodrich, past chief companion; Mrs. Kate Turner, chief companion; Miss Ollie Richter, sub chief companion; Miss Ella Duncan, financial secretary; Miss Minnie Cole, recording secretary; Miss Dora Monson, treasurer; Miss Nellie King, right guide; Miss Emily Templeman, left guide; Mrs. F. H. Hoppock, inner guard; D. R. Adams, outer guard; Misses Mable Jones, May Duncan and Gertie Landrum, trustees; Miss Mable Jones, organist, and Dr. J. L. Maupin, physician.

After the installation services the members were invited into the banquet hall where an elegant spread had been prepared, and they made a merry feast of it.

The newly elected officers were called out to respond to toasts, as were a number of others, and the banquet was broken up in time for the grand officers to take the train for an official visit to Stockton.

The following is the list of those at the banquet:

Mrs. Kate Turner, Mrs. C. T. Scierra, Mrs. F. H. Hoppock,

Misses Nellie King, Dora Monsen, Lillie Kaiser, Ollie Richter, Katie Ebner, Minnie Cole, Mabel Jones, Gertrude Landrum, Emily Templeman, Mary Duncan, Ella Duncan, Bertie Loudon, Mary Johnston,

Messrs. W. M. Walden, Dr. J. L. Maupin, J. Summerfield, D. R. Adams, B. Goodrich, B. Epstein, B. B. Craig, S. G. Hess, F. S. Cowan, J. B. Daly, E. M. Packard, J. Bloomingdale and others.

A Runaway Train.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—At 6 p.m. yesterday, on the electrical railway from Avondel to Cincinnati, all the brakes of the incoming train, which consisted of two cars, gave way. The train was on a steep grade of 6 feet to the 100 when the brakes failed. The motorman tried to reverse the wheels, but the wires burnt out. Forty-five passengers were on the train. Ultimately it ran into a building at the rate of 50 miles an hour, after running a mile down grade. One person was killed outright and six fatally injured, twenty-two seriously injured and sixteen not heard from. All belong to Cincinnati.

Bank Statements.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The weekly statement of the Associated Banks shows the following changes for the week:

There was an increase in the reserve of $6,170,150, in specie of $3,320,600, in legal tenders of $2,125,100, in deposits of $953,200, and in circulation of $1,131,400. There was a decrease in loans of $3,438,010. The banks now have $1,567,525 below the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

A Big Georgia Rain.

NEW YORK, September 2. - A special from Savannah, Ga., says: A big cloudburst is reported at Guyton, on the Central railroad, thirty miles from this city. People caught in the streets and on the country roads had to swim for their lives. Bridges were washed away, and the approaches to the southbound bridge over the Savannah was swept away. It is not known whether any lives were lost, but it is thought so. The water is said to be four feet deep in Guyton streets.

Will Shorten It.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The cholera outbreak in Jersey City has occasioned a scare among congressmen, and may do much towards shortening the session. Officials of the Marine hospital service do not fear a general outbreak.

Cooley for President.

MILWAUKEE, September 2. — Judge Thomas M. Cooley of Michigan has been elected president of the American Bar Association.

Mad Jealousy.

ST. LOUIS, September 2.—Crazed with jealousy, Alexander Clark, a laborer, today shot his wife Rosalie, then killed himself.

Thomas Gets It.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—The senate today confirmed the appointment of Thomas L. Thompson of California as minister to Brazil.

CONCERNING CHINESE

Senator Dolph Wants an Appropriation

TO ENFORCE THE EXCLUSION ACT

Quite an Interesting Debate in the Senate Consumes the Day.

WASHINGTON, September 2. — Voorhees gave notice that he would on Monday move to begin the daily session at 11 o'clock instead of noon, adding that he had an old fashioned notion that the senate should submit to the will of the majority.

Silver men see in the motion and accompanying remarks an indication of an intention to force matters in the repeal bill debate with probably a report to adopt the cloture.

Palmer presented a joint resolution for the election of senators by a direct vote of the people, which was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The repeal bill was laid aside.

Dolph spoke in favor of his bill of appropriating $500,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.

He then went on with a statement of the evil influences and undesirable features of Chinese immigration. He reviewed in detail legislation and treaties relating to the subject and the conditions which led up to the Geary act. He said that the provision for the registration of Chinese was drawn by himself, and was intended to be within the limits of the treaty, and is not onerous. The provision requiring Chinese laborers in this country to register and obtain certificates was not inserted for the purpose of securing a deportation of the Chinese, but for the single purpose of enabling the government to so designate Chinese laborers in this country entitled to remain here, that they might be distinguished from those being smuggled across our borders. There had been a deal of absurd talk and ignorant criticism about the provision. He was more responsible for the provision of registration than any other man in the United States, for he drafted it. As deportation of the Chinese was not the purpose of the law, it was not incompatible with the intention of the act to extend the time in which Chinese may register.

White, Democrat of California said to the senator from Oregon (Dolph) seemed to have been treated badly in the senate before he (White) came here, in failing to have his name attached to the Geary act. The bill which the senator from Oregon introduced had nothing in it with reference to registration. He was not father of the registration idea because that idea had been incorporated into the original house bill. There was not enough money appropriated to enforce the act, and therefore he was in favor of some legislation to enable the law to be carried out.

Dolph asked whether all the money appropriated for executing the act had been expended.

White said that since 1889, $200,000 had been appropriated, of which there was an unexpected balance of fifty odd thousand dollars. It would be better, he said, if Dolph, instead of trying to establish himself as father of the measure, would devote himself to securing an appropriation to enforce the law.

Dolph replied that he had done all he could to secure appropriations and that there was nothing in his remarks to justify the suggestion that he claimed to be the author of the act.

Teller of Colorado called attention to the fact that an abrogation of the treaty is not a violation of it. Certain lawyers in New York, influenced no doubt by large fees offered by the Six Companies, concluded that the Geary act was a violation of the constitution. In his mind there was no doubt of its constitutionality. A nation that cannot clear its borders of a hostile alien element is not a nation with full national prerogatives and rights. Teller said he had never voted for the exclusion legislation because it was desired by the people of California, but because of the evil resulting from Chinese labor in competition with American labor.

At 3 o'clock the repeal bill being unfinished business was laid before the senate, but temporarily laid aside to allow discussion to continue on the subject of Chinese exclusion.

Gray, Democrat of Delaware, while agreeing in the main with the senator from Colorado (Teller), wished to express his dissent from the view expressed by him that an abrogation of a treaty was not a violation of it. Some of the recent legislation had been in direct violation of the plighted faith of the government and the violation was of such a character as seemed to him to have been entirely unnecessary. Gray said there never had been a time during which recent legislation had been discussed in congress that the United States could not have initiated by diplomacy a modification of the treaties with China and have accomplished all that was sought to be accomplished by legislation.

Mitchell, Republican of Oregon, inquired how the senator from Delaware reconciled his statement with the fact that after the United States had negotiated a treaty with China, having for its purpose the exclusion of Chinese laborers from this country, and sent that treaty back to China, that it was held by the Chinese government for months and months without acceptance, and, in fact, never accepted.

Gray responded that the treaty was held in China because at the time the legislation which was proposed ruthlessly violently set aside treaty obligations, was being discussed in congress.

Mitchell stated that an examination of the record would develop the fact that the Scott bill, to which the senator doubtless referred, was not introduced in the house until the treaty to which he (Mitchell) had referred, had been for some months in the hands of the Chinese government.

Call, Democrat of Florida, while not objecting to the exclusion of the objectionable portion of the Chinese, regretted the manner in which legislation had been rushed through. He said that great commercial interests, and also the interests of civilization, the interests of religion and the interests of good faith and the good opinion of the people of the world towards this country were involved, therefore legislation was not, in his judgment, justifiable.

The Dolph bill, at conclusion of the debate, was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and after a brief executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

Senator Perkins.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—The Republican Senate caucus committee met this morning to consider the appointment of Senator Perkins, the new member from California, to the vacancy in the committees caused by the death of Mr. Stanford. The conclusions reached by the committee were merely tentative, subject to the decision of the full party caucus, but probably their recommendations will be adopted. Mr. Perkins was assigned to serve on the committees on civil service, retrenchment, education and labor, fisheries and naval affairs. Mr. Stanford under the Republican administration of the senate was chairman of public buildings and grounds, but his successor does not go to this very desirable committee, it being understood that Carey will be shoved ahead as the ranking member of the minority, and in line for the chairmanship should the Republicans again get control of the senate.

Cholera in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The doctors have not yet made a report in the case of Mrs. Black, one of the Jersey City cholera suspects. She is improving.

Her illness is thought to be connected with the death of four persons in Jersey City, whose deaths were attributed at the time to eating crabs. Should the physicians find Mrs. Black suffering from Asiatic cholera the bodies of the four will be exhumed for examination. Surgeon General Wyman has decided to take up his headquarters in Jersey City during the scare. The physicians of the New York board of health said the Jersey officials were coping with the disease. President Wilson of the New York board of health says there is no danger as far as New York is concerned. Even if cholera comes every precaution has been made to meet it. Orders have been issued to hurry along the work of construction of the New Reception hospital.

JERSEY CITY, September 2.—At a conference today between the health officials and Surgeon General Wyman it was decided that a number of government and state employes be placed in the service of the city authorities at once. They will be divided into squads, with authority to inspect all houses and patrol the districts assigned them. The work of cleaning the streets and sprinkling disinfectants begins at once.

Another suspected case of cholera was found today, John Lynch. His home is in Baltimore. He went to Kearney, N. J., two weeks ago, and came here a few weeks ago. He was found sick on the street.

Tillman's Twaddle.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 2.—The State this morning publishes an interview with Governor Tillman on the money question, in which the governor says:

"The condition of things only shows the viciousness of the financial policy adopted by the Republicans and now being perpetuated by the Democrats. The currency of the country will have to be equalized and put out of the control of a few hundred capitalists and bankers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, with power to contract and expand the currency at will. The only way I see to accomplish this is by issuing fiat money, so called. They are now fighting to reduce the metallic currency by one half, making a gold standard. It is the most gigantic scheme of robbery ever perpetrated, and the people ought to rise in their might and put a stop to it, hanging some of the men who are causing it all, if it is necessary."

Dishonest Sheriffs and Clerks.

MEMPHIS, September 2.—A. S. Rehinhardt, sheriff and tax collector of Prairie county, Ark., one of the best known officers in the state, is short nearly $40,000 in his accounts. This is the third sheriff in Arkansas who has turned up short within three weeks.

E. T. Rigney, confidential clerk and bookkeeper for Johnson & Grave of Mamma, Ark., one of the largest mercantile and lumber firms in the south, is $11,000 short in his accounts and a fugitive from justice. The peculations have been going on for two years, but nothing was discovered until a few days ago. Last night Rigney hired a buggy and drove to Forest City and boarded a train for Chicago.

A Trust to Burst.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., September 2.—The Standard Wheel company, whose offices are here, has served notice on the Western Wheel association of its immediate withdrawal from the association. The Standard last year had 60 per cent of the total output of the western territory, or 316,000 sets of wheels out of a total of 518,000. There are 16 companies in all in the association. The withdrawal of the Standard means the dissolution of the trust and lower prices. The Western association had a two days' meeting at Dayton, trying to reach an agreement for the ensuing year's allotment, but failed to do so.

An Early Rain.

RIVERSIDE, September 2.—Quite a heavy rain storm visited this city last night, beginning at 12.30 and lasting for an hour and a half; 1.27 inches fell, accompanied by heavy peals of thunder and lightning. The house of N. S. Haines, on the east side, was struck making a complete wreck of the chimney and a partition, scattering the contents of the room somewhat. No one was injured, notwithstanding there was some one sleeping next to the partition struck. No material damage is done to grapes, as few, if any, have been picked, and the rain was unaccompanied by wind.

A Missing Clerk.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Fred C Bicking, cashier of the branch store of Browning, King & Co., at Third avenue and Twelfth street, is missing, and detectives are looking for him. He is accused of embezzling $5000. The companionship of two women who frequented the race tracks and betting are supposed to have led him astray. He is 21 years old, and was thought to be a young man of model habits.

Was Forced Out.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Under instructions from Secretary Carlisle, Postmaster Dayton today took forcible possession of the rooms in the federal building occupied by John I. Davenport, United States supervisor of elections and postmasters. Secretary Swift went to Davenport's apartments first, but was ejected by Davenport's chief clerk, Doran, who locked the doors and left. The postmaster procured duplicate keys, opened the doors, had the locks changed and the doors braced.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Father and Son Fail to Recognize Each Other.

"Can you tell me where I can find W. J. Dickey," asked an elderly gentleman yesterday of Clerk Silver at the Hughes. The gentleman had a few minutes before arrived on the noon train, accompanied by his wife.

Clerk Silver stated in answer that it would be difficult to find Mr. Dickey at his office just then, but if the gentleman would wait a few minutes he would meet Mr. Dickey at the hotel, as he took his meals there.

"Well," replied the stranger, "I'll wait for him outside. We have not seen one another for some time and I want to see whether we'll be able to recognize each other." And he took a seat outside, near the door.

Mr. Dickey appeared in a few minutes and passed into the hotel office without recognizing or being recognized.

Colonel Canty then took the stranger by the arm and walking up to W. J. said: "Mr. Dickey this is M. R. Dickey of Cleveland, O."

"My father!"

"My son!"

And they embraced.

Mr. Dickey had not seen his parents for twenty years.

DIED SUDDENLY.

Thomas K. Lee Succumbs to Internal Injuries.

Last evening about 7 o'clock Thomas K. Lee died rather unexpectedly at his mother's residence, 1424 H street.

He had had a severe fall recently, receiving internal injuries, which were not, however, considered serious at the time. Yesterday he became worse and in the evening expired.

Lee was formerly a carrier on THE REPUBLICAN and until lately a bell boy at the Hughes. A post mortem will probably be made this morning to determine the cause of death. Whitten & Hall have charge of the remains.

HANSTEAD ARRESTED

Charged With Embezzling a Horse.

GIVES BONDS FOR APPEARANCE

He Announces That He Will Now Open the Ball in Madera.

The threatened "expose" in connection with the creation and final organization of Madera county is on the verge of materialization, it appears.

A few days since announcement was made in the columns of THE REPUBLICAN that Fred Hansted, familiarly known as "Professor Young Dutchy," had brought suit to recover on certain notes against prominent citizens and county officials of Madera county. Publication of this matter of news inspired Supervisor David Fowler of Madera to write a half column in regard to Hansted's record, in which were interspersed occasional caustic remarks anent THE REPUBLICAN'S disposition to publish such news.

Hansted, it is stated, had charge of certain work in the recent Madera election, and claims to be cognizant of certain inside facts of an embarrassing nature to officials and citizens high in public estimation in the newly born county across the San Joaquin.

Hansted's threats of exposure seem to have stirred up a hornet's nest at Madera, as A. F. Johns, manager of the John Brown colony, and late of the Pacific bank, has taken the initiative, and swore out a warrant at Madera yesterday, charging Dutchy with embezzlement of a horse. Constable Green came up on the midnight train and served the warrant before retiring.

Dutchy says he has notes, letters and evidence galore in substantiation of his assertions, and a particularly interesting letter from Mr. Johns. Dutchy has his letters on deposit here, and some rare and racy developments are promised.

Hansted gave bonds in the sum of $500 following his arrest, and was released from custody.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Wawona Division No. 1, U.R.K. of P Chooses a Captain.

The members of Wawona Division No. 1, U.R. K. of P., assembled at their armory last night in pursuance of orders and elected George B. Graham captain, vice R. R. Murry resigned, and J. T. Eaglin second lieutenant, vice Graham promoted. Major E. C. Dunn presided and J. G. Ashman acted as secretary.

Captain Graham is the genial and efficient manager of the dry goods department of Kutner, Goldstein & Co. of this city. Being blessed with a good command and soldierly appearance he is peculiarly fitted for the position, and the division is properly proud of its new captain.

Captain Eaglin is a good officer and an enthusiastic Sir Knight. All in all Wawona division has laid the ground work for splendid and lasting achievements.

The Selma Rioters.

Assistant District Attorney Walker went to Selma yesterday to prosecute the men who took part in the raid on the Chinese there a few nights ago. The cases were not ready for trial however, and a postponement was granted till Wednesday. The law abiding citizens of Selma have firmly decided to prevent any further demonstrations.

COURT NOTES.

Calendars to be Called in the Several Departments.

Now that the legal vacations have ended the work of the courts for the fall term will begin in earnest.

Judge Harris in department one will call his criminal calendar at 10 o'clock this morning and his civil calendar next Friday at 10 o'clock a.m.

Judge Holmes in department two will call his criminal calendar on Wednesday morning and set cases for trial. He will draw a jury of forty to appear September 18th to try criminal cases.

Owing to the delay in completing his courtroom, Judge Webb will not call his calendar in department three until next Monday.

NEW CASES.

Cal. S. and L. Society vs. W. D. Grady, et. al.—Foreclosure.

F. C. and I. Co. vs. O. M. Thompson, et. al.

Same vs. J. H. Swift.

Same vs. Mrs. Catharin E. Collins.

Same vs. Charles E. Cain.

Same vs. A. E. Potter.

Same vs. F. M. Gash, et. al.

Same vs. Jens Jansen, et. al.

Same vs. A. F. Baker, et. al.

Same vs. Isabel M. Vorce, et. al.

Same vs. L. H. Haskins, et. al.

Same vs. Susan M. O'Rourke, et. al.

Same vs. John A. Fairchild, et. al.

Same vs. Mads Thiesen, et. al.

Same vs. D. J. McConnell, et. al.

Same vs. W. W. Eden, et. al.

Same vs. Soren Sanderson, et. al.

Same vs. A. C. Williams, et. al.

Same vs. P. R. Fanning.

Same vs. H. G. Spaulding, et. al.

Same vs. Leona Huff, et. al.

Same vs. Anna A. Hitchcock.

Same vs. Martin Jensen.

Same vs. H. E. Burleigh, et. al.

Same vs. Alex Goldstein, et. al.

Same vs. D. C. Campbell, et. al.

Same vs. Anna R. B. Farron—All foreclosures of water rights.

George W. Jones vs. S. N. Straube, et. al.—Debt.

Alfred Kutner vs. ——— —Debt.

Frank Rinberger, respondent, vs. Unity Crammer, appellant—Appeal.

Facts About Australian Women.

Two Australian girls have gained honors similar to those won by Miss Ramsay and Philippa Pawcett at Cambridge. Apropos of Australia, schoolmistresses in Victoria state schools can earn a possible $1,500 for their yearly salary. There are many women journalists in Australia, some dozens of them acting as reporters in Sydney and Melbourne.

Antiquity of the Fan.

The antiquity of the fan in the east, particularly in Asia, extends far back beyond the possibility of ascertaining its date. In China and India the original model of the fan was the wing of a bird and at one time was part of the emblems of imperial authority.—Washington Star.

Let Her Go.

"Georgie," said his mother, "I will not whip you this time if after this you will promise to be a good little boy like Willie Jones."

"Mamma," said Georgie earnestly, "you may whip me, please."—Chicago Record.

A Wholesale Transaction.

"You want those shoes shined?" asked a city hall bootblack of a man with enormous feet.

"Yes, of course."

"Well, you'll have to pay by the hour."—Texas Siftings.

Not Much!

Pedestrian—You should be in better business than begging. A great, strong fellow like you ought to look for work.

Beggar—What! Throw up a sure thing for an uncertainty?—Tit-Bits.

FREE MEN NOW.

Two Prisoners Pardoned by the Governor.

SACRAMENTO, September 4. — Phil O'Brien, convicted of murder in San Francisco in 1880, and sentenced to serve ten years, was pardoned today by the governor. Judge Murphy, who sentenced O'Brien, and ten of the convicting jurors, recommended the pardon. In the last days of the Waterman administration O'Brien was pardoned, but in some way the papers miscarried and never reached the warden at San Quentin. Judge Murphy, in a letter to the governor, reviews the killing at length, asserting that Thomas Rosenbraum, O'Brien's victim, was a vicious bood um who provoked the assault upon him.

Edward Winkle, sent from Siskiyou for stealing a horse from his uncle, was also pardoned today. The case was very curious. Winkle was a boy when convicted, and had been working for his uncle, who owed him $27 and refused to pay it. The lad took a horse belonging to the uncle and sold it for $20, its full value, and kept the money. On trial he pleaded guilty, but the court refused to accept the plea and appointed an attorney to defend him. The lawyer in open court said he had advised the defendant to change his plea, as the crime of grand larceny did not seem to have been committed. Winkle, for some reason, refused to do so, and went to prison.

Kentucky Lawlessness.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—A mob of determined men, evidently a part of the Mart

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

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An old stocking is a darned poor thing to deposit money in.

There are millions to be made by investment in Fresno property at present prices.

Talk about beading the lion in his den. Mr. Moseley is tackling the devil in Chicago.

The summer girl will succeed herself, merely changing her costume and ordering oysters instead of ices.

Cheer up it is, the free traders will find it difficult to pull the wool over the voters' eyes at the next election.

Fresno is to the San Joaquin valley what San Francisco ought to be to the whole state—the center of commerce and enterprise.

The insurance combine will hear from the people who enrich their trust when the next legislature assembles. The voters will see that their representatives are pledged to secure the means of relief from the combine's extortion.

The great Palo Alto breeding farm is to be disposed of and the money applied to the support of the Stanford university. The current of coin is not changed awry. California stands more in need in thoroughbred men and women than it does of fast horses.

The Sacramento Bee corrects the statement that Attorney General Hart appeared before the council of that city to advocate the passage of an ordinance licensing gambling. The Bee says the party referred to was not the attorney general, but a lawyer.

Bill Dalton, the notorious bandit train-robber, horse thief and murderer of the Cherokee strip, who was wounded in a fight with a United States Marshal's posse at Ingalls, O. T., last Saturday, was formerly a member of the California legislature. It is said his effort to reform dates from the time he failed to secure a re-election to that body.

San Bernardino county is also congratulating itself on having a sheriff who has the moral stamina to do his duty in case of unlawful demonstrations towards the Chinese. Communities which have brave and conscientious peace officers have abundant reason to congratulate themselves in these trying times. The preservation of peace and property in California will be of great value to the state at large.

The Midwinter Fair commission of Fresno county is preparing a splendid exhibit at a very slight cost, the expenditures so far consisting almost entirely of the glass jars in which the green fruit is preserved. If the general management of the fair conducts its business on the same basis of economy it will present a striking contrast to the prodigality and slipshod methods which prevailed in preparing the California World's Fair exhibit.

The Mercury says that the San Jose Fruit Packing Company has devised a means of overcoming the financial stringency that promises good results, not only for the company itself but for the whole city. Finding that it was unable to obtain the usual accommodations from San Francisco bankers to carry on its business, the company decided to issue money certificates payable in ninety days. These certificates many of the leading merchants have agreed to accept for goods at their face value, so that their local purchasing power will be not less than that of money. The company in paying its employes will give them two-thirds of their wages in certificates and one-third in currency, and will be thus enabled to make very nearly a full pack despite the hard times.

The San Francisco Call believes, from present appearances, that the Bering Sea arbitration accomplished its object somewhat too effectually. Its object was to settle a dispute; the dispute is settled by practically removing the cause. Under the decision the United States has no right in the seals which will warrant the expense of protecting that right. So completely is the title of the United States to property in seals extinguished that it may be thought wise policy to extinguish seal life, so far as the Pribyloff islands are concerned. This, at least, is the course suggested by ex-Secretary Tracy as a proper one to take in case the right of property in seals should be denied. If the United States should kill the whole herd of seals while they are domiciled on the islands there would be no more work for poachers, and there would be no seal problem to disturb the relations of the United States and England.

The humane and intelligent manner in which Fresno handled the several hundreds of unemployed men who gathered in this city prior to the grape picking season, has been the subject of general and favorable comment, not only in the press of the coast but in prominent journals in various parts of the country. It is a fact that Fresno is the only community in the state similarly situated in regard to numbers of unemployed and the excitement of an anti-Chinese agitation, which has come out of the experience with so much credit to itself and so much benefit to unemployed white laborers. Credit for this happy result is due alike to the business men and large-hearted people of the city in general who took up the cause of the white laborer, and to the firm and effective stand taken by the sheriff of this county in suppressing all demonstrations of violence from the very beginning of the agitation against employment of the Oriental aliens. Any other course than that adopted by the people and the sheriff would in all probability have resulted disastrously, for in other communities in which the ground for serious trouble has been less, there has been disturbance of the public peace and disgraceful violence to Chinese residents. Good judgment, humane action and loyalty to official duty has scored a notable success in this city.

It is now given out with a show of authority that the administration proposes to abolish the abolition of national banks and the creation or re-creation of state banks, to be under federal supervision and responsibility. The revival of state banking will doubtless bring about the greatly desired enlargement of the volume of currency, and will serve perhaps to screw more tightly the lid on the coffin of silver, but the system of finance which will thereby be established will in all probability prove to be about the least satisfactory that could be devised. State banking has been tried in this country and proved to be a disastrous failure. The attempt to make the federal government responsible for that which it does not create or control, except in a very limited degree, is an experiment which cannot be looked upon without the gravest apprehension. If the government itself cannot satisfactorily regulate the volume of the currency, how can it be expected that the states, with their wide divergence of ideas, will be able to create and regulate the volume of currency so that it will supply, and yet not oversupply the needs of the country? The system may possibly serve as a makeshift to bridge over the departure from the present unsatisfactory condition to a more elastic and less expansive national system, and that is doubtless the most charitable view which can reasonably be taken of the proposition. That the national government should directly and absolutely control the nation's system of finance is certainly one of the fundamental principles upon which a permanently successful system must be founded, and if the latest advices accurately outline the administration's program, it is a matter for serious regret that its energies are not to be directed toward the revising of the present system or the creation of a new national system, instead of the proposed experimenting with state banking. Above all things this government now needs a permanent system of finance, which will at once supply the necessities of the people and command their confidence. If state banking meets those requirements it will accomplish far more than the people at large expect of it.

The incomplete returns from the county bond election received last night indicate that the proposition has been defeated by a large majority. While The Republican is of the opinion that the taxpayers would have better subserved their own interests by voting the bonds, thus keeping the tax rate down to a reasonable figure and giving those who will enjoy a large share of the benefit of the new courthouse the opportunity to assist in paying for it, this paper does not consider the question decided yesterday of vital importance, one way or the other. It is of the opinion that the preponderance of argument is in favor of bonds, especially as many people will be compelled to borrow money at a high rate of interest to pay the increased tax while the bonds could be carried at a low rate, but there are legitimate arguments which have been advanced on both sides of the question.

The defeat of the bonds is chiefly due to two causes, one of which is the old and deep seated objection to the manner in which this indebtedness was incurred without the consent of the people, and the other to the fact that quite a heavy proportion of the tax will fall upon the mortgage holders. Both these arguments have had considerable weight with the voters, and to them and the further fact that there was no organized work done in favor of the bonds is due the heavy vote polled against the proposition.

The states that hold elections this fall are Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, New York and Virginia. The contest in Ohio and Iowa will be particularly interesting. In the former Colonel McKinley will be elected, though his opponents are making a vigorous boodle campaign. In Iowa the outlook is also promising for the Republicans and there is an impression that Mr. Boies will wish after its all over, that he had adhered to his original intention of not running. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are expected to go into the Republican column and Pennsylvania will roll up to its usual majority for protection to home industries.

The Record-Union believes there should be no confusion about the proper use of the words "woman" and "lady," yet it takes Col. E. D. Baker to task for beginning an oration "Men and Women of California." It evidently believes the orator should have said "Ladies and Gentlemen of California." Certainly the former method of address possesses greater dignity than the latter. Colonel Baker evidently knows more about oratory than the Record-Union.

If the authorities at Selma pursue a lenient and temporizing policy with law breakers their course will invite and doubtless result in more serious trouble. The law should be upheld at all hazards in every town in California, and that cannot be done by a half-hearted opposition to flagrant offenses.

These delightfully cool breezes in early September are very pleasant, but they do not dessicate the fat and sugary grape and make the amber-hued raisin as rapidly as desirable. About thirty days more of genuine summer is wanted in this moral vineyard.

The insurance combine has graciously consented to the holding of a conference with representatives from this city regarding the increase of rates. That is a perfectly proper proceeding, and the request for it should have come from the other side before its arbitrary action was taken.

When the benighted people of foreign countries read about Czar Reid and the great Joss Cleveland in American newspapers they will evidently arrive at the opinion that the boasted civil and religious liberty of the greatest republic on earth are a good deal of a myth.

The craze for specialties must give way to diversified farming before Fresno county becomes as prosperous as her resources and advantages warrant.

Laying all the responsibility on silver relieves the robber tariff of a very serious charge, at any rate.

The custom of calling a horse race an agricultural fair appears to be peculiar to this state.

Is it possible that the Triangle influence in the city government is not yet dead?

Hawaii has become a dangerous rival to the Central American states in the manufacture of revolutions.

Those who have directed inquiries on the matter to The Republican are informed that Monday is not Labor Day. This holiday was at the last session of the legislature removed to the first Monday in October, it being undesirable to have two holidays occur so closely together.

A Dr. Mucklow is said to have discovered a race of monkeys in Manchuria who show astonishing progress in the art of pottery and wine making. The Doctor is a clever liar. If he had said the monkeys made wine alone no one would have believed him. Since they also make receptables in which to hold the wine, his story cannot be doubted.

If competent authorities are to be credited European bankers meet a financial stringency in a much more sensible manner than do the bankers in this country. There they make liberal extensions of credits, here credits are contracted. While our bankers might well cease borrowing their views on the currency question from the English, they could not do better than to adopt the English method of meeting a stringency.

The New York Press observes that there is a disposition among some of the free trade journals just now to insist that "overproduction" shares with the silver law the responsibility for the existing industrial depression. It is urged that we make too much iron, spin too much wool and grow too much cotton and wheat, and that the gorging of the markets has depressed prices and compelled stoppage of the mills. A free trade paper in Philadelphia, for example, insists that "the supply of woolen fabrics has outstripped the demands of consumers," and that the prostration of trade is a "reaction from an unnatural stimulus" supplied by protection. But, if the market is overloaded with domestic woolen goods why did we, in the twelve months ending June 30th, import from Europe more than $50,000,000 worth of woolens? Do importers usually continue to cram an overcrammed market? Last year we were told that woolen manufacturers were hindered and hindered in their operations for want of free wool. How does it happen that, with wool still dutiable, they have had such phenomenal activity as fairly to drag the nation with woolen goods? And if, with high duties upon both wool and cloth, prices have been forced so low that the mills are compelled to suspend operations, what becomes of the oft-repeated Democratic complaint that high duties are so heavy a tax upon the poor man that he can afford to wear nothing better than shoddy?

Is the iron trade suffering from over production? Every pound of iron made last year entered into consumption. Prices were much too low, but the market has taken the entire product. It has gone at one price or another. Moreover, in the year ending June 30th we imported iron and steel in various shapes to the value of $51,500,000, about $6,000,000 worth more than we imported in the preceding year. Does that look like excessive production at home? But if iron making is overdone and if prices consequently are so low that the business cannot be conducted with profit, of what use will it be to take off the duties upon iron ore, which according to the free traders, embarrass manufacturers by keeping up the cost of materials? Cheaper iron ore will make cheaper iron, and iron is too cheap already, if there is really over-production. And in what manner will free iron ore help the Lake Superior miners whose ore digging has been suspended? How can the depression of the market because of overproduction of ore in the Superior region be relieved by stimulating importation of foreign ore?

Cotton is cheap, we learn, because our crops are too large, and the rivalry of Egypt and India is becoming formidable. The whole Egyptian cotton crop, however, is not so large as the product of Alabama, which is surpassed by several of its sister states in the dimensions of its crop. India grew less cotton last year than it did in 1889-90, and it spun in its own mills a larger share of the product. Into this market of ours, overloaded, it is said, with cotton, we imported last year more than 48,000,000 pounds of foreign cotton.

It is indeed a strange doctrine—a doctrine never heard of, we think, until free trade principles were thrust upon the world—that impoverishment of the people must follow upon the great production of wealth. It was reserved for the modern school of political economy to teach that as you increase the production of cloth you bare the backs of the people; that as you produce more wheat you add new pangs of hunger to their stomachs; that as you enlarge the cotton crop you reduce the chance that a poor man shall have a shirt; that as you turn ore into iron you make it harder for a farmer to buy a plowshare; that the more strenuously honest men work to create wealth the poorer they must become. Such teaching, being in violation of common sense, cannot be accepted. Temporary glut in a market sometimes there may be; but no man can account for a permanent and continuous decline of prices by alleging overproduction at a time when hungry men cannot buy food or naked men clothes.

Nor is it possible to explain the compulsory idleness of the mills upon a theory of excessive production while the men who should work in the mills suffer for want of the articles which might be made therein. It is certain that any large, general and persistent prostration of industry, such as is now perceptible in this land of wonderful richness and activity, is always attributed to some form of misgovernment, to some hurtful act of legislation or the menace of such an act. When the situation in this country today is contrasted with that which existed one year ago, and the fact is recalled that a great political revolution has occurred meantime, it is inevitable that the marvelous change in the condition of industry must be attributed chiefly to the fact that the revolution, by menacing industry with hostile legislation, has produced the disastrous results.

Thus is the day set for the people of this county to decide whether or not they will issue bonds to defray the expense of constructing the court house. It is to be hoped that none of the friends of the bonds will fail to go to the polls and do their duty today. There is reason to believe that many who have hitherto been opposed to a bond issue will now vote for it, having been gained over by the cogent reasons advanced in favor of this plan of meeting the court house debt. County Assessor Hutchison is authority for the statement that the tax rate, if the bonds carry, will be from 45 to 55 cents lower than it will be if the proposition is defeated. Mr. Hutchison has no doubt studied the matter carefully, and his estimate should cause the opponents of bonds to pause. An increase in the tax rate of 45 or 50 cents is a circumstance our tax payers may well regard with apprehension. The year has been an extraordinarily hard one for our people, most of whom are carrying burdens that will hardly bear adding to. The increase in the tax rate in case the bonds are defeated, will, therefore, cause much suffering and delay the recovery of the county from the prevailing depression. The difference in the amount of taxes to be paid may seem small to some persons; they will realize the importance of the sum, however, in case they should have to borrow the money with which to pay them. To repeat, it will be easier to settle the court house indebtedness by a bond issue than by a direct tax, and all in favor of a low tax rate and an early improvement in the county's financial condition will vote for the former plan.

Times were different sixty years ago. The Grover calls attention to the fact that when Andrew Jackson was President of the United States there was a severe money stringency in the country, and the small stock of gold we had was going rapidly to Europe. Everyone was frightened and no one knew what to do. In his perplexity "Old Hickory" decided that as we were a silver producing country that metal was good enough for us, so he procured the passage of an act of congress making silver a legal tender without limit. The mints were set coining silver. The government paid all its obligations in silver. Silver was received for duties on imports. What was the effect? Things went on humming. Prosperity became epidemic, and, strange to say, gold stopped going out of the country. But that was sixty years ago, when men lived who had helped to whip England in the revolution and in the war of 1812. We were not afraid of the "mother" country in those days. Our statesmen today draw too much inspiration from Wall street, and that is a dependency of Threadneedle street. If we had the nerve it would be a simple thing for us to form an American financial union reaching from Alaska to Cape Horn, go on a silver basis, sell Europe our gold at a big round premium, and very soon have all the world a suppliant at our feet to re-establish a bimetallic currency and take them out of a hole so deep and uncomfortable that they would be glad to get out by means of a silver chain.

The people of this city have been considerably surprised if not a little alarmed at the spirit manifested by the Board of City Trustees in dealing with the volunteer fire department. The refusal of the Triangle to allow the fire department to name its own officials and paid members was one of the reasons which caused the election of a new board. The justice of allowing the fire department to name its officials has been conceded by the popular verdict, and it was supposed that the result of the election would settle that question definitely. It seems, however, that it has not done so. As to the merits of the men proposed by the firemen and by the Board of Trustees we have nothing to say. What we do object to is the violation of a conceded right of the firemen, and to the spirit manifested. The excuse offered that the man offered by the firemen is not now a resident of Fresno is not valid. The efficiency of the fire department is of more importance than the giving of a salary to a personal or political friend. It is to be hoped that the harmony which has prevailed for several months may not be broken, or the usefulness of the department impaired by unnecessary contentions between the city trustees and the volunteer firemen.

Joe Howard, the veteran journalist, has a way of making pen portraits that are both terse and attractive. Bourke Cockran, who has attained some fame as a crow-eater and a speaker, is described as follows: "His name is William Bourke Cockran. He was born in Ireland, came here very poor, meandered here and there quite a while. His gift of gab attracted Croker's ear. He was made counsel for the Sheriff, married a little money, was sent to congress, was described in the World as a listless man of fashion, believed it, saw in the same paper he was a statesman, recognized the portrait and posed as such thence on. No, he is not an experienced legislator, nor is he taken seriously by his colleagues, but he thinks he is, so let it go at that."

San Francisco is having its usual quarrel with the State Board of Equalization and in its attempt to prevent an increase in its assessment is making all sorts of humiliating admissions. It repeats the same old whine of being discriminated against in favor of the interior. A city that believes it can easily raise $500,000 to have a Midwinter Fair should not make so much noise about a slight increase in its assessment.

Mrs. Frank Leslie replies to the report that she is again in a matrimonial mood with the statement that she would not marry an angel from heaven if he should propose. We should think not. A henpecked angel would be even less congenial as a companion for the Leslie type of woman than a beer-soaked Englishman.

It is now denied that the President has anything at all the matter with his jaw. The loss to our people of Grover's jaw in the existing extremity would be a dire calamity. Its effect upon congress is the only thing they have left to interest them.

The importation of dried fruits from the cholera infested regions of Europe should be at once prohibited. There is but little use to quarantine against immigrants if the plague is to be permitted to come through infected fruits.

Stockton has a preacher who describes hell so realistically that his hearers can hardly be restrained from turning in the fire alarm.

The Eastern apple crop is estimated to be only one-fourth that of last year. It will take considerable California fruit to fill that deficiency.

Second crop grapes do not make first-class raisins, but when fed to hogs they make excellent pork. Superior pork is a better commodity to put on the market than inferior raisins.

Sugar factories and distilleries will eventually absorb the second crop of grapes in Fresno county, which now serves to make an inferior quality of raisins and glut the market with that class of fruit.

Now that the state board of equalization has announced a very high rate for state taxes the individual who berated Governor Markham for knifing appropriations last winter grieves that he did not have occasion to pour out additional vials of wrath.

John Randolph Tucker's address at the opening of the annual convention of the American Bar Association at Milwaukee recently, abounded with practical suggestions. He announced very material progress in the work of the association in the way of securing uniformity of legislation among the states on such subjects as marriage and divorce, real estate transfers, and other questions with which it is not desirable to burden our national law-making body. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Wisconsin have appointed commissions to promote this uniformity along the lines which the Bar Association has suggested.

At a recent meeting the Tulare County Grange, a body composed of members of various political parties, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, We deny the assertion that the present rate of wages paid by either the producers or the manufacturers of wool can be maintained if the present duty on foreign wool is revealed.

Resolved, We regard the present demoralized condition of the wool market as mainly due to the proposed repeal of duties on wool and the contemplated introduction of foreign wool into our markets free of duty.

Resolved, Our representatives in congress be and are hereby requested to oppose any repeal or reduction of the tariff on wool, such repeal being in our judgment adverse and disastrous to the best interests of this state, and particularly so of this county.

The effects of the pledges of the Democratic party to wipe out protection have already opened the eyes of the people to the danger which confronts many of their industries, and partisanship is lost sight of in the general effort to prevent the perpetuation and increase of the disaster already incurred.

Referring to the fact that appropriations for less important purposes than the enforcement of the Geary law have already been made by congress, the Stockton Mail says:

This is a phase of the situation which makes Pacific Coast people exceedingly sore. The house has passed three or four urgency appropriation bills, which will be approved by the senate in a few days. There was one passed on Friday calling for $300,000 to carry out some regulation of the treasury department, but the purpose for which the money is to be used has no reference to the enforcement of the Geary act, which is a matter under the exclusive control of the secretary of the treasury. The excuse heretofore for not enforcing the Geary act has been that there was no money with which to carry it into operation, but now that congress is in session there is no evidence that the executive department of the government wants any money for that purpose. Neither the President nor Secretary Carlisle manifests any interest in the matter at all. As far as it has been judicially interested, the Geary law is sufficient to effect the deportation of every Chinaman who is unlawfully in the country, but the law receives no support from the executive branch of the government. It looks as though the administration were trying the temper of the people of the Pacific Coast.

It has already put the temper of the people of the coast to a severe test by practically nullifying the law of the land, and yet Eastern sympathizers with the Chinese, among whom the administration must, unfortunately, be counted, will be the most relentless critics of the people here who have in a few instances yielded to their anger and broken the law in opposing the presence of Chinamen in the country who have refused to comply with the law. These people will refuse to take into consideration the fact that nothing creates so much contempt for law among the people as the refusal of those in power to recognize its supremacy.

In the silver mass meeting recently held in this city Brother Wilkins of the Spectator made the assertion that the only members of congress who are standing in with the people on the question are the Populists. The speaker evidently made the statement without giving due consideration to the facts. At any rate, in the light of recent events, the statement needs revising. Marion Cannon, the Populist congressman from the Sixth district of this state voted with the gold men for the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase act, while Congressman Bowers of this district has voted for silver on every proposition which has come before congress. These are questions upon which the people are entitled to the facts.

In reference to Cannon's vote on the silver question the Los Angeles Herald has this to say: "The gold bugs have made a great parade over the large vote by which the Wilson bill was carried. They utterly ignore the fact that this triumph was effected by the apostacy of many members whose constituencies were and are favorable to the free coinage of silver—members who had pledged themselves to resist the demonetization of the white metal and to vote free coinage. Not the least of the surprises in connection with the vote was the action of Hon. Marion Cannon, the member from this district. Every one had supposed that he would have remained faithful to the cruck of doom, but his adhesion to the Wilson cohorts has filled every one with astonishment. His last public act before he left for Washington was to make a fiery silver speech in front of the old court house. In this harangue his abjurgations of the gold bugs were loud and ferocious. Well, well! What is the world coming to when even Marion Cannon goes back on his beloved white metal?"

THE SILVER BOGIE.

The Republican is in receipt of the following letter of inquiry from a correspondent, "H. C. C.," of Thermal postoffice, this county:

Editor Republican: Out of curiosity I would like you to give an expose in your next issue, stating definitely the features that give the Sherman silver purchasing act such a criminal reputation. I read weekly that great Expositor, that fearless Spectator, and your own newsy columns, and I must say that I have as yet not found out the cause of accusation. Ventilate the particular things that make it so bad. Fix it up some way so that we can join the ranks and knife it with all others. We don't love our enemies, and desire to know just who they are and what makes them such.

The attempt has been made by the administration to make the Sherman law the scapegoat of all the ills which now afflict the country. The sudden paralysis of business which has closed factories, shortened hours of labor and reduced wages all over the country must, as a matter of course, be accounted for in some way, and it would not do to admit that this was caused, even in part, by the threat that the system under which our industrial growth has been made must be speedily and completely abolished, so the silver purchase act has been selected and attacked as the particular devilish piece of legislation which has undermined the financial strength of the government and brought it with unexplained suddenness to the verge of ruin.

The reasons assigned for charging to the Sherman act the undoing of the country's prosperity are stated, perhaps as well as they can be, in the late celebrated message of President Cleveland to congress. They may be summed up in the general statement that the redemption of the certificates issued to represent the bullion purchased has been a heavy drain on the gold in the national treasury, and that this condition of things has served to weaken the confidence of foreign nations in our securities and create a reluctance to invest in them. This, in fact, is the only tangible charge made against the act, and upon that we are asked to base the opinion that it is responsible for the existing industrial stagnation. That the attempt to throw this responsibility upon the purchase of silver is a subterfuge and a miserable piece of hypocrasy, is being made plainer every day.

Had there been a general lack of confidence in the money issue under the act among the people, which would serve to hinder and check the operations of business and commerce, then there would be some ground for charging to it the existing industrial stagnation. The evidence of gold bug insincerity is coming to light rapidly. It is now given out that the administration proposes to coin the bullion which it has been purchased under the Sherman act and thus add some 50,000,000 of soul-destroying silver to the money of the country. Had this been done some time ago, and the silver certificates redeemed in silver coin, as the law expressly provides that that may be, where would the terrible drain caused by silver coinage upon the gold reserve be today? Gone a glimmering, certainly with other dreadful things set up to scare timid people into the Wall Street idea that gold is the only safe standard for the nation's money, and that the attempt to use any less expensive and more plentiful substance for money must result in bankruptcy and widespread ruin. If it is all right to coin the silver bullion now, why was it not right to do so when it was most needed to protect the gold reserve?

The Republican does not pretended to defend the Sherman act as the wisest possible silver legislation, but it believes that it is one of the least of the causes of industrial stagnation, and that the attempt to make it appear to be the sole or principal cause of existing conditions is the rankest kind of political humbuggery.

In mass meeting assembled, a large number of the constituents of Congressman Marion Cannon of the Sixth district have adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Marion Cannon of Ventura, congressman from the Sixth congressional district of California, has on several occasions, and notably so on the 25th of July last, on the steps of the old court house in the city of Los Angeles, before a large audience of his constituents, declared his unswerving loyalty to the free coinage of silver and his opposition to the repeal of the Sherman act, without a free coinage of silver clause attached thereto; and,

Whereas, The said Marion Cannon was in a position to know that his constituents, of all political parties, were, almost to a man, in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; and

Whereas, The said Marion Cannon, with a full knowledge of the desires of his constituents and in the full knowledge of the promises that he had made to them, did, on the 28th day of August, 1893, in the halls of congress, vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, and by so doing breaking his word of honor and acting as a traitor to his people; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Los Angeles, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby denounce the aforesaid action of Marion Cannon, i. e., voting for unconditional repeal, after the promise he had made to the contrary, as infamous and the act of a traitor, and we do hereby hold up to scorn before all honest, right-minded and liberty-loving people this second edition of Benedict Arnold.

All the facts considered, the horny-handed citizens of the Sixth district do not appear to have laid the lash of their disapproval any too heavily upon the shoulders of their shifty representative. He went to congress with the full assurance—his own assurance—that he was to be a big gun among the heavy ordnance of the national capital, but if all signs do not fail he will come home with the reputation of having been a horse pistol, shotted with Ventura beans, or something less dangerously explosive of the horse variety.

It begins to look now as though Sheriff Scott will have to establish some of his pence promoters down at Selma before quiet will again prevail at the unlaundried village. The community which shows the white feather to law breakers is in a dangerous position.

Julia Marlowe denies the report that she was married to her leading man while on her European tour. Julia was there, and ought to know.

The Governor of South Carolina is accused of treason to the Democratic party. He is charged with putting water in the state whisky.

Archduke Ferdinand of Austria has reached Victoria, B. C.

It is now proposed to gild the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. It will probably go. Everything that isn't gold must be made to look as much like gold as possible.

The convictions being made by Judge Ross under the Geary act are creating a panic among the Chinese of Los Angeles and vicinity. Numbers of them are leaving for other sections, and labor bureaus are kept busy supplying the demand for white labor.

President Cleveland has denied the report that he is dead, but our President has not thought it necessary to deny that he is fatally afflicted with cancer, and Bright's disease. Grover just quietly takes his fatal diseases with him, goes fishing and says nothing.

The administration is liberal in its appropriations for some purposes, but has not a cent for the enforcement of the Geary law. The exigencies of the situation as well as a decent respect for the law of the land demands that the law either be repealed, amended, or the means supplied for its enforcement.

The gross receipts from taxes in the state of Wyoming in 1890 were $213,000. The tax levy in Fresno county this year is over $600,000. It cost more to run the county government of Fresno than it does the government of a number of the states of the Union. For instance, the total expenditures of Connecticut in 1892 were $534,000, and those of Florida in the same year were $560,000.

Every citizen in Fresno and adjacent counties should take an interest in making the forthcoming fair at the grounds of the Fresno Fair Grounds Association a success. An increased interest should be shown in the agricultural, horticultural and fine stock exhibits. These annual fairs can be made a source of profit, both to the people of this section and the association, if a proper spirit of mutual interest and energy are shown.

It is reported that Boss Buckley will return to San Francisco next month, and a number of "prominent Democrats" are preparing to give him a cordial and filling reception. This is all right enough of course, but the question naturally rises: Who will furnish the tar? This is something that should be attended to in advance of the event.—Stockton Mail.

If any expenses for the materials for the proposed festivities are required the country Democrats will, as a matter of course, be called upon to supply the stuff.

There is an alleged dispute between a lady of Los Angeles and the rest of the people of that city. The lady claims to have been suddenly cured of a malady of ten years standing by faith, while the balance of the populace claim that the cure was wrought by climate. There is not, however, the difference in the two opinions that might be thought at the first glance. The faith in climate of the average Los Angelan will cure almost anything from Asiatic cholera to strabismus.

That elaborate real estate scheme known as the John Brown colony of Madera has become so involved in legal and financial difficulties that the settlers are likely to loose all they have put into it. This is not only a very unfortunate thing for the settlers, but for Madera and the rest of the country. As a matter of fact the John Brown colony scheme was an impractical project from the start, but its failure is none the less injurious to legitimate colony enterprise, for people at a distance fail to distinguish between the two. They only take notice of the statement that another swindle has been perpetrated.

The annual tax levy brings to mind the fact that there is abundant opportunity and reason for retrenchment. California is the most extravagant state in the union, and the city and county of Fresno has been apparently trying to equal the state's reputation for prodigality with the people's money. It is a good time now to put on the brakes. There has got to be an end some time to the reckless squandering of public funds, and the supervisors of this county and the board of trustees of this city cannot make better use of a fair proportion of their time than by devoting it to devising of the means whereby public expenditures may be decreased.

The threat to apply the gag rule in the senate will hardly be carried into effect. There is no condition to warrant such high-handed proceeding. The various states have a right to be heard through their representatives in the senate before action is taken upon so important a proposition as the unconditional repeal of the silver coinage law. The arbitrary and dictatorial methods of the administration in forcing its opinions upon congress has already created widespread resentment, and that feeling will be greatly intensified if this policy is carried so far as threatened in the matter of suppressing discussion in the senate. No man is so great that he has a right to force his views through congress under the pressure of rules which annul the rights of the people's representatives to be heard in defense of the wishes of their constituents. It is not likely that the gag rule will be applied.

R. M. Widney, president of the University Bank of Los Angeles, has pronounced views on the financial situation, which are the more interesting because they do not appear to be biased by the interests of the business in which the gentleman is engaged. Mr. Widney has recently given expression to his opinion in the following article:

The famine in Russia could only be met by more food. The starving did not want medicine or stimulant, or confidence. Nothing but food would meet the demand. There is a money famine in the world and in the United States. It cannot be met with stimulants, or confidences or substitutes. It requires more money.

The financial blanket is too small. When Europe pulls it the Americas, Australia and India are uncovered. When America pulls the blanket Europe is in the financial cold. When New York pulls it, the south and west are financially frost bitten; and when the giant south and west in their strength and anger pull it, then New York has the rigors. As one said some 3000 years ago, "The bed is shorter than a man can stretch himself in, and the covering is narrower than he can wrap himself in."

The reiterated cry from thoughtless financiers that there is volume enough of money is certainly exposed in all of its insanity by the expedients now in vogue in the New York City banks as substitutes for money. Their certified checks, clearing house certificates, drafts, etc., payable only in clearing house funds, used and circulated as money, are only a form of the old state bank wildcat money in legal effect, and are a criminal violation of the United States banking law.

Money selling at a premium in New York is no evidence of a "glut of money."

It is certainly time that all patriotic financiers should recognise the critical condition, and direct our best efforts to a speedy and complete remedy.

Instead of preparing our militia to suppress starving men, we should concentrate every effort to furnish work, by furnishing for the use of the community a volume of circulating medium.

Does any man in his right mind think for a moment that the small militia force of the United States and individual states can hold in check over 2,000,000 starving laborers? The problem cannot be solved by that method.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. It overrides all others. The right to "life, liberty, etc.," is declared in our fundamental law to be "indienable." No man can alienate it, and no government or society can take it from him.

The circumstances are cropping out here and there in incipient disturbances, and counter military preparations. The size of the danger may be estimated when we compare the 2,000,000 strong, able-bodied laborers with the 250,000 Union soldiers of the late war. How will you by force handle them?

The duty of the hour is for every financier in the nation to press upon congress the necessity of increasing the volume of money, and opening up the present closed avenues of labor.

If congress would buy up, say $400,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, paying, if need be, principal and interest to maturity, and issue in payment a legal tender currency, redeemable in gold in 1907, the date of the maturity of the bonds, it would result immediately in the sale of those bonds to the government, and in putting in circulation that volume of money.

The holders of the money would at once proceed to loan and invest it. The industries and enterprises now shut down could then get funds on which to reopen, and reopening would at once call back the discharged laborers to work.

The nation has all of its sunshine and rain, its fertile soil and productive and manufacturing capacity undiminished. It can feed, clothe and work 600,000,000 people. Yet, with one-tenth of that population, starvation and want are rearing their gaunt forms.

The only article we are short of is our volume of money, our mechanism of exchange. It is in our power, in the power of congress alone to remedy this. It must be done or we will realize that only the border of the dark cloud has reached us. The emergency set referred to should be followed by a scientific revision of our entire financial and banking system, so as to eliminate from our future the recurrence of these financial disturbances.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS

Made to Our Midwinter Fair Exhibit.

No samples of cereals have been received yet for Fresno county's exhibit at the Midwinter Fair, but considerable fruit is still coming in. The following donations were received by the commission yesterday:

John S. Dore, West Park colony, Thompson seedless grapes, black corinthian, Rose of Peru and West's prolific grapes.

Robert Gibson, Temperance colony, eight-pound bunch of Muscat grapes and a box of black Morocco grapes.

George R. Freeman, Fresno colony, Sellers' cling peaches.

Ben Dore, West Park, Dore seedling peaches.

Hobbs & Parsons, Fresno, contributed a number of large egg plants.

There was a desperate battle between Chinese and Japanese hop pickers on Rooney's farm, near Perkins' station in Sacramento county, Wednesday. The Japs came off victorious. A Chinese was stabbed in the back and another was struck over the head. The men are believed to be dangerously hurt.

BORN.

DICK—In Fresno, Oal., September 3, 1893, to the wife of William Dick, a son.

SMITH—In Fresno, September 5, 1893, to the wife of Chas S. Smith, a girl.

MURRAY—In Fresno, to the wife of R. R. Murray, a son.

MARRIED.

COOKE—COXE—In San Francisco, September 2, 1893, P. E. Cooke and Mrs. Libbie S. Coxe, both of Fresno, L. W. Sprague officiating.

DIED.

TURNBULL—In Fresno, September 1, 1893, Mrs. John Turnbull, a native of Shropshire, England, aged 58 years.

MITCHELL—At his residence, 1030 Mariposa street, Fresno, September 3, 1893, Thomas W. Mitchell, a native of Indiana, aged 32 years and 8 months.

LAVERY—In Sanger, September 5, 1893, William J. Lavery, a native of Missouri, aged 34.

TEMPTATION RESISTED.

"What! not drink wine?" the host exclaimed,
As laughingly he quaffed,
A goblet of the liquid flame,
In one nectarian draught.
The young man stood erect and firm,
Like one of royal line,
And in the strength of youth returned,
"I cannot touch the wine."

"What! not drink wine?" the hostess asked,
And looked almost amazed,
To see the youth wave back the glass
Her jeweled hand had raised.
"Not sip this sparkling, bubbling mead,—
Best fruitage of the vine?"
The youth stood firm and only said,
"I cannot touch the wine."

"What! not drink wine?" she lightly said,
The daughter of the host,—
As to her cheek a color sped,
Of which the wine might boast.
"Not pledge in sparkling wine with me?"
With siren's tones she said,
And raised her tiny nipperkin
Of crystal clear and ruby red.

Ah! 'twas a glorious sight to see
Such strength of mind revealed,
When youth and beauty meet, and youth
Doth not to beauty yield!
"I cannot touch the wine!" again
He said, in conscious pow'r,—
I never like to mix my drinks,—
Fetch me a 'whisky sour.'"

—Browne Vanvyck.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Monday, September 4.

John Archer et ux to E A Hendrix et ux, sw ¼ of sec 32, t 20 s, r 18 e, $1250.

Thomas J Finney to E H Perrin, sec 29, t 15 s, r 19 e, $10.

J McK Gould et ux to E H Perrin, s½ and ne ¼ sec 25, t 14 s, r 18 e, $10.

Cornelius Beise to Charles Erickson, lots 1 to 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 blk 24, town of Covell, $5.

Jens Charlson, executrix, to Elizabeth C Dalley, e½ sw¼ sec 4 sec 12, t 16 s, r 22 e, $ 100.

Tuesday, September 5.

J M Hesskell et al to W H Gardner, ½ interest in ne¼ sec 30, t 14 s, r 23 e, $200.

J F Coney to A A Coney, se¼ lot 3 in se¼ of sec 6, t 11 s, r 20 e, $100.

United States to Joshua Wilson, se¼ sec 20, t 18 s, r 19 e.

United States to William J Weir, ne¼ sec 21, t 18 s, r 18 e.

Wednesday, September 6.

John C Peterson to Oscar F Peterson, lot 12, blk 16, Artington Heights tract, $125.

California Fruit Canning company to S S Scott, lots 21 to 24, blk 12, Woodward addition to Fresno, $5.

United States to M C Gibson, sw¼ of sec 4, t 17 s, r 19 e.

T B Burkett et ux to John A Mattingly, w ½ of sw¼ of sec 4, t 17 s, r 19 e, $10.

M Theo Kearney to Mrs S E Atwood, lots 57 and 58, sec 11, t 14 s,

HERE AND THERE.

Some Comments on Current Events.

THE TERM "ROARER" EXPLAINED

A Wise Priest—Fire Department Matters—About Raisin Prices.

Judging from the little that is being said by the raisin growers concerning the schedule of prices decided upon recently by commission merchants, commission packers and cooperative packers at San Francisco, the action of the middle men in question is regarded with moderate satisfaction. It is stated by some that the prices will net the growers 4 cents, at least for the first crop; as for the second, it is the impression that the usual loss will be sustained. Some growers have grave doubts, however, that the prices decided upon will be maintained. It is stated that at the meeting at which the schedule was made there were only 80 per cent of the commission men, etc., represented, and that the absent 20 per cent would do their utmost to break the market. It is the opinion of some of the raisin men that if the former adhered steadfastly to their schedule the efforts of the minority to bear the market would have but a temporary effect. The prices agreed upon are considered low enough; too low, in fact, but this is an off year.

* * *

Even though the horizon appears somewhat clouded to our raisin growers there seems to be no inclination on their part to follow the ingenious advice of Mr. Michael Tarpey. Mr. Tarpy suggested that the very best thing the growers could do the present season would be not to pick a grape either for raisins, dried wine grapes or for the wineries at present prices, but to allow the grapes to rot on the vines if they cannot be utilized to fatten pork. The object is, of course, to reduce the world's supply, it being expected that in consequence there would be a vociferous demand for raisins next year, at prices that would make the vineyardists' eyes bulge out with delight. A peculiar thing about this brilliant plan is that its inventor has not even had enough confidence in its efficiency to adopt it himself. He cannot excuse himself by saying that he alone could not carry out the plan, for if Mr. Tarpey would allow his grape crop to rot on the vines it is evident that the supply of raisins would be decreased that much, and one competitor would be out of the way. Why doesn't Mr. Tarpey immolate himself.

* * *

Having said something about feeding grapes to hogs reminds me that a Los Angeles firm has offered to come to the assistance of our growers in the matter of disposing of the second crop of grapes. The Cudahy Packing Company of that city has made an offer which will help out these vineyardists to some extent. The company agrees to advance money for the purpose of buying hogs to fatten upon the grapes. This may seem to be a poor use to make of Muscat grapes, says the Los Angeles Express, but it is much better than allowing the fruit to go to waste. The grapes would probably make a fattening food for hogs, and subsequent feeding with barley would put the animals in good condition for the slaughter house. This plan enables the growers to dispense with picking, the hogs being allowed to feed directly from the vines. A hog in clover might envy those allowed the run of a Fresno vineyard, and the meat of grape-fed hogs should be exceedingly fine in flavor.

* * *

The Chronicle believes it to be quite likely that the Heath case will never be tried in Fresno county again, and says that Heath's counsel will ask for a change of venue to Merced county. Whatever may be done in this regard it is quite certain that if Heath is granted a change of venue it will only be after the district attorney has done everything in his power to prevent it. The expense to our tax payers of Heath's first trial was moderate, but if the second were to be held in another county the costs would reach a very large figure, perhaps $25,000, or even more. It might be arranged to have a judge from some other county sit in the case, but it might not be a very easy matter for the attorneys to agree upon one. However, there has been no indication yet that our judges would shirk their duty, so a discussion of probabilities seems somewhat premature.

* * *

The harmony that exists between the Board of Trustees and the fire department seems to have brought the Triangle's literary bureau to a realization that there is work to be done. A member of that interesting band of scribblers has set out to create discord where there is accord, but the clumsy attempt will prove futile. The letter of "Citizen" in last evening's Expositor contains so many glaring misstatements that it would require as much space as he occupied to show their falsity in detail. It is really not worth while to do this, however, for the brazen disregard of facts must be apparent to everyone. Even the fellow who wrote the letter must have laughed in his sleeve.

* * *

Everybody knows that the turning out of the old fire department was a political measure, that the Triangle's department was not as efficient as the one it succeeded, that it made many serious mistakes—or mistakes that might have resulted seriously but for their extraordinarily good luck. There were no serious fires during the time the Triangle's fire department held sway and only one or two that might have proved very destructive. It is natural perhaps that the mistakes made by that department should be lightly referred to by a supporter of the Defeated Three as "slight errors," but the property owners regarded them differently. But the people decided all this last April. They wanted a new board of trustees and the old fire department, and they cast their votes so as to get what they wanted. A rehash of ancient history and misrepresentation cannot affect that result. There is nothing so perfect that it cannot be improved. Our present fire department is an efficient one, but that it could be made more so no one will deny. The desire of its managers to get the best men obtainable to care for its apparatuses is a step in this direction, and there is no doubt that the board of trustees will approve of the views of the department in this matter.

* * *

Considerable curiosity has been expressed by persons unacquainted with horse lore as to what a "roarer" may be. The question is undoubtedly prompted by the use of that word in connection with Ormonde, king of the English turf, who was recently bought by W. O'R. Macdonough for $150,000. Supervisor Wickersham, who knows a thing or two about horses, says roaring is a defect of the respiratory organs, which does not as a rule make itself evident unless the animal is in action, or excited from any cause. Then the horse's breath comes forth with a roaring sound. While it does not seem to have any effect upon the speed of the horse, it undoubtedly does have upon its value as a breeder, for many horsemen are prejudiced against a "roarer." While it cannot be safely stated that a "roarer" will transmit his defect, it is believed to be more likely that a foal having such a sire will inherit the peculiarity than a foal having a sire free from it. Besides, a defect is a defect, and must lessen the value of even the highest bred horse. "I have a pretty good steed that's a 'roarer,'" said Mr. Wickersham, and I think I could be induced to take a few dollars less than $150,000 for him.

* * *

Everything of a financial nature is of interest now-a-days, and the following story, showing how a country bank outwitted a city bank, will be appreciated. It is from the New York Press:

Last week a country bank, which has two city depositories, notified No. 1 that it must have $20,000 in currency at once. The case was represented to be urgent and No. 1 hustled around and got the currency and sent it to the country bank. A few days later the representatives of banks No. 1 and No. 2 met in the street. They stopped to exchange the time of day, whereupon the representative of No. 2 said: "I have a commission to execute from —— bank. It is to sell $20,000 in currency. I wish more of the country banks would send their spare currency here to sell." "Great Scott!" exclaimed banker No. 1, "that's the bank we sent $20,000 the other day to save it from suspension." An investigation followed, and the upshot of it was that the country institution was requested to withdraw its account from both of the city banks.

"Any man who would play a trick like that," said my informant, "deserves to go to jail, and I hope he will get there." All of which shows that big banks don't like to be taken in by little banks.

* * *

Prof. Gustav Eisen, well known in Fresno, is in Lower California, having been commissioned by the California Academy of Sciences to make a collection of vertebrates and other zoological specimens, indigenous to that region. The Professor is as happy as a man can be whose surroundings are thoroughly congenial. He has a finely equipped laboratory in the handsome new building of the Academy of Sciences at San Francisco, being in charge of the zoological department, and spends his time in making profound researches into the habits, virtues and vices of troglodytes, dodo's and bugs. Surrounded by stuffed whales, mastodons and megatheriums the Professor pursues his studies and investigations oblivious of and indifferent to the efforts of financial scientists to preserve that nearly extinct species, "The Dollar-of-Our-Daddies." Fresnoans who visit San Francisco should not fail to visit the Academy of Sciences. The museum connected with it is really a very interesting one and a leisurely inspection cannot but prove profitable to the visitor.

* * *

Rev. Thomas Larkin of San Francisco seems to be an eminently sensible man. He is pastor of St. Mary's church there. He had been requested to announce from the pulpit that the Y.M.I. would give an entertainment at Metropolitan hall for the benefit of the Midwinter Fair, and he obligingly made the announcement. Then he did a little figuring which made the Y.M.Is. open their eyes. Father Larkin computed that as Metropolitan hall seats only 1000 and tickets for the entertainment are 25 cents the total receipts would be at best $250, and after substracting expenses the fair fund would get possibly $50.

"There are 4000 young intelligent men of brains and superior abilities asking the pastors of the churches to announce an entertainment that 1000 persons might go to it and that $250 less expenses be given to this great Midwinter Fair—4000 young men! Why not go into their pockets, why not assess themselves 25 cents each if they want to contribute? What may we expect a few years hence? They are the coming men. Will they help us along with a two-bit entertainment? Is this the way the churches have been built, sustained?

Father Larkin said much more that was wise, but for which there is no room here. There is no doubt that the practice of giving entertainments in order to raise money for the furtherance of some enterprise or charitable object is a bad one. If each would contribute to an enterprise or any worthy object according to his means, satisfied to know he was acting for the public welfare, and unwilling to exact an immediate equivalent for his contribution, much more would be accomplished than is the case at present.

WORLD'S FAIR AFFAIRS.

The Board of Supervisors Asking for an Accounting.

In the Board of Supervisors yesterday a communication was received from Miss Nellie Boyd stating that on either side the Fresno exhibit literature was abundant, and Fresno was not overstocked.

Southern California and Kern county are credited with thirty tons of literature, and an offer had been made to furnish 10,000 copies of Mr. Kerney's pamphlet for $200.

Chairman Letcher ventured the opinion that there had been more litter than literature furnished by the commission, and stated that his record in the board had been consistent opposition to what he considered woeful mismanagement.

He would not vote a cent to support the exhibition. He was of the opinion that the Midwinter Fair commissioners were securing a far better exhibition of products contributed gratuitously than the other commission had purchased at enormously high prices.

There was no discussion of the matter and no action taken by the board.

A dun for $40 from H. S. Crocker & Co., addressed to the World's Fair commission, was read, but as there was no bill nor any data upon which the board could act understandingly, it was referred back to the commission.

The board also wanted an account of the expenditures of the Los Angeles expedition before taking up the freight account presented for the return of the stock of that exhibit.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Business Transacted Before the Board Yesterday.

September 5, 1893.

The Board of Supervisors met in their office pursuant to adjournment. Present full board.

W. A. Shepherd, clerk, by J. B. Johnson, deputy.

By order of the board, the time heretofore fixed for the completion of the Sequoia mills road by the contractors was continued, and two months' further time granted said contractors to complete said work.

The auditor was directed to cancel the names of three Allen children from the county indigent list, and to draw no further warrant in favor of Mrs. Donleavy for the maintenance of the same.

The auditor was directed to draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of Mrs. Donleavy for the sum of $15 monthly, for the care and maintenance of Favors' children.

The board had matters pertaining to the World's Fair commission under consideration, pending which the board adjourned until tomorrow, September 6th, at 10 a.m.

Mrs. Sontag Departs.

Mrs. Sontag, mother of George and John Sontag, visited Chris Evans at the jail yesterday to say good-bye. Mrs. Sontag will leave for Folsom today to say adieu to her son George, and will then journey to her home in Mankato Minn. She is confident George will get a new trial and will return in time to be present at that event.

LOCAL FINANCES.

Land Loans Proposed for Fresno County.

STANFORD'S PLAN IMPROVED

Low Interest for Borrowers and a Profit to the County and the Taxpayers.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I have a few thoughts on financial matters I wish to suggest for the consideration of those interested. The scarcity of money at the present time has been ascribed to many causes, each one of which no doubt has added its quota to bring about the present condition of affairs. It is now our province to remedy the evil if possible and bring about better times. The plan I have to suggest is a constitutional amendment to our state laws that will enable us to bond our county for a sum of money and loan it to the farmers and property holders.

For an illustration, suppose we bond the county for a million dollers, running twenty years, bearing 4 per cent interest. The money is loaned on realty at 50 per cent of its assessed value for the same length of time and bearing the same rate of interest as the bonds; but principal and interest is payable in annual installments, thus: A borrows $1000 bearing 4 per cent interest. At the end of the year he owes the county one-twentieth of the principal, or $50 and $40 interest, or $90. This is due every year for the whole time of the loan, so that the last year, although he only owes $50, he pays interest on a thousand, which makes the county receive on a twenty years' loan about 8 per cent for its money.

The interest the first year the money is loaned just pays the interest on the bonds; but the second, the $50 principal has been loaned and the county has now from all its loans $94,500. The third year it will be $89,810. From now on the income will increase rapidly.

The mortgages of the county have been stated to be $12,630,000. If the county were furnishing this money its profit would be nearly a half-million yearly more than the interest on the bonds, so that in twenty years the county has amassed the enormous sum of $10,000,000. Loaning this money as before, the county would have a yearly income of $800,000, and eventually we would be a county, unheard of in our country's history, without a tax rate.

This is no utopian vision but a problem in simple interest. The plan of states or counties loaning money is not new. The minor details are left for those more experienced in such things. The benefit to the county I have just given. The borrower has money at a low rate of interest and on such terms that, should his crop be a failure, a few months labor will pay the interest, or should he die, most families could pay it and save their home. The borrower has been paying his money into an institution in which he has an interest in the profits and in the end will save himself yearly an amount equal to two per cent on the amount borrowed. The one most benefitted is he who sits still and sees his taxes grow yearly less and less and his property increase in consequence. True, his property stands good for the bonds but the county will always have the money or be secured by a mortgage based upon fifty per cent of the assessed valuation. The loan being decreased one-twentieth every year makes it very hard for property to depreciate so that the security would not be good.

A plan of this kind would not only bring a big sum of money into the county, but would place us independent of the local money lenders and would solve the problem of the financial question of today. Bring a million of cheap money in here and see how times will liven up. The streets, which today are crowded only with the idle, will again take on their former activity, property will rapidly advance in prices and incomes increase accordingly. While the county will do the most of the loaning on realty the banks will do the business of the merchants and the lending of money on personal security.

I suppose, that should there be more borrowers than money with which to supply them their names will be drawn by the supervisors, like a jury, with the preference given to small loans. The money is to be paid to the tax collector like taxes and the books kept in the same manner. Appraisers will be necessary, or possibly the law might be so that the assessor's valuation would do. It would make some people put in their property a little higher and then it could not be decreased during the time of the loan, but could be increased. Of course we always have the possibility of some one stealing the million dollars and leaving us bankrupt, but if we remain as we are we will soon be bankrupt anyway.

If we could but secure from the government the same privilege that they are proposing to soon offer to state banks, that of depositing our bonds and issuing money to that amount then the sailing would be easy, and instead of Wall Street dictating terms to 60,000,000 of people, it would be our most obedient servant.

This plan is a combination of Senator Stanford's loan bill and a plan adopted by several building and loan associations.

J. F. SUMMERS.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET

Several Applicants Were Licensed to Preach.

An extra session of the San Joaquin Valley Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches, was held in the First Congregational church of this city yesterday afternoon.

Rev. C. N. Flanders of Porterville, who is registrar, called the meeting to order, and Rev. J. H. Collins of Fresno was elected moderator and Mr. Flanders scribe.

Rev. F. Watry of Tipton was elected to the ministerial membership upon credentials of ordination.

George J. Binder, who has been acting pastor at Oleander, was, after examination, licensed to preach for a period of one year. Mr. Draper Fowler of Fresno was also licensed for the same period.

The next regular meeting of the association will be held at Porterville sometime in October.

HE PRESSED THE BUTTON,

And a Grand Army Man Did the Rest.

Fred G. Hall, a resident of this city, taught a man a lesson a few days ago that he will remember for many a day. Mr. Hall, who is now 74 years of age, is a veteran of the late war, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He wears a G.A.R. button on his vest, and is proud of his military career.

An impudent fruit vendor called at his place, and seeing the G.A.R. button, made a sneering and insulting remark about the Grand Army. The old gentleman, bent with the cares of old age, doubled up his fist and struck the man square in the eye and knocked him down. Mr. Hall says he has not seen the man since, and believes he is nursing that black eye he created.—Visalia Delta.

TWO BOYS BADLY INJURED.

A Powder Explosion in the Mountains on Saturday.

Two sons of Luke Hall of Stone Corral are lying at home in a terribly powderburnt condition, says the Visalia Times. They are the sufferers from an accident that took place near Comstock's mill Saturday morning. The families of Luke Hall, W. M. Curtis and Humboldt Bowen have been camping at the mill for some time. On Saturday morning, while the two Hall boys, aged 14 and 8, were out hunting they came across a cabin two miles below the mill, owned by John Stanwood. At this cabin the powder explosion took place which so badly crippled and burnt the boys.

It is not clear how the explosion happened. The smaller boy says he crawled through the cabin window and was unfastening the door on the inside when the explosion took place. It is probable they found some powder and ran feed it off, not knowing how much there was of the dangerous stuff. The younger boy is burned worse on his left side, the older boy the worst on his right side. This would indicate that the powder was between them. The older boy is hurt much worse than his brother. His feet are badly blistered and he may lose his eyesight.

The boys' clothes had caught fire and burned. In their agony they had torn off most of their clothing by the time they were found. They were brought down to their home near Stone Corral, reaching there yesterday afternoon. Dr. Pendergrass was called to wait upon them. He pronounces the boys to be in a bad condition.

POLLASKY PARAGRAPHS.

A Michigan Syndicate to Erect a Flume There.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent

POLLASKY, September 5.—The bond election passed off very quietly with a majority of two for the bonds.

George Barford, L. Weill and W. E. Seehorn went to Fresno today.

J. H. Mills has just completed a very neat and commodious saloon building.

J. A. Foster has built an addition to his saloon building.

Jess Bonse has just completed a feed stable and yard, and is doing a lively business.

The North Fork Lumber Company is shipping large quantities of raisin boxes from this point.

There was a social dance in the old Hampton hotel last Saturday night. There was a small but very select crowd who enjoyed themselves in an inverse ratio to their numbers.

Our little city was considerably excited by the statement of Mr. Birmingham that the Michigan syndicate would commence the erection of their long contemplated flume in a few days. It is to run from their large tract of timber in the mountains into and terminate in Pollasky. If the natural advantages which Pollasky possesses could but be developed it would be one of the best towns in the state.

We are about to lose our justice of the peace. He says the justices of Fresno have always taken all the country business they could get, and he thinks the only way to get even is to follow Justice Lane's example and move to Fresno, where he can have an equal show.

JOE C. PECK.

A RED-HOT HELL

FULL OF FIERY DEVILS BREATHING FORTH FLAME.

Rev. Mr. Gaiser's Idea of the Abode of the Wicked and the Fate Awaiting Sinners

And in Stockton he lifted up his voice in the pulpit—did the Rev. Mr. Gaiser last Sunday—and the dearest son of the Slough City should now be merciful and not gloat overmuch.

He gazed upon his surroundings and announced for his text, "And in hell he lifted up his eyes in torment," being part of the story of how the plutocrat, Dives, who mistreated the impecunious Lazarus when the latter was out of luck and liberated, got the double cross.

Mr. Gaiser preached in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and it is said electrified his hearers with his descriptions of the tortures and agonies of the damned, and claimed this passage of the Bible should be taken and construed in its plain, literal and obvious meaning.

"This passage," he continued, "is just as worthy of credence as any other in the sacred book, yet some deny the existence of Hell. Most people believe in the existence of Heaven, but refuse to believe in the existence of Hell. Now, the same source whence they obtain their belief in Heaven also says in language as unmistakable that there is a Hell."

The speaker declared that he would lead his flock to the mouth of hell and lift up the lid and let them peep into the subterranean region of sulphur, so they could form an idea of what awaited the sinner if he turned not from the evil of his ways.

He then traced a soul from its departure from the body to its entrance into the regions of sulphur. He told vividly of a dying man who refused to listen to the prayers of the minister but died unredeemed; how a fiend awaiting by his bedside dragged his soul from the body when the man's last breath was on his lips, and embarked with it on the boat plying with it across the River of Death.

Soon the lucid glare of the subterranean ferry appeared. There countless demons were awaiting, thirsting to drag the souls off to their several departments, where fiery chariots, driven by demons breathing flames were rattling over the paving stones, carrying souls from the ferry to their destination.

In the midst of the group stood a huge arch fiend, towering over all, who cried out in a deafening voice as he assigned the different souls to their respective places: "This soul to the drunkard's hell," "This soul to the unbeliever's hell," "This soul to the dancer's hell," and then the different devils, quasi freight agents of the several departments, would convey their charges in their fiery chariots to their destination.

The speaker declared that those who danced on earth would be given an opportunity to dance eternally on brimstone. He remarked in conclusion that he had not overdrawn or exaggerated the picture in the least; that no words of human speech could overdraw or adequately describe the situation, and further declared that if there was one tiny ray of hope faintly glimmering in the black firmament of despair he would willingly point it out, but such there was not.

Whether there is an actual, physical hell is a question that the majority of educated, advanced divines of civilized times have answered in the negative, holding, thereby, that mental suffering must be referred to, the physical capacity to suffer having ceased with the death of the body.

But after reading the foregoing statement of belief, an old fashioned seething, bubbling, brimstone hell is a glaring necessity, if for no other reason, for the special comfort and accommodation of the Reverend Mr. Gaiser of Stockton.

THE UNLAUNDERED CITY

An Attempt at Arson in Selma Yesterday.

A CHINESE LAUNDRY SET ON FIRE

Accompanied by an Exhibition of Very Poor Official Marksmanship.

Since the anti-Chinese riot in Selma last week about twenty-five deputies have been doing service as night watch to prevent further outbreaks.

A half dozen of these were on guard in the vicinity of the Chinese laundry and between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning they saw a man approach the laundry in a suspicious manner.

They cautiously approached him and saw that he was applying a coat of kerosene to the house. Some wanted to proceed and capture him at once, but the others said no.

Now for the ruction wherewith a Fabius foiled a Hannibal. They were within fifteen paces of the prey and masterly inactivity was required to capture him.

In the mean time the would be broiler of the six Chinamen within having finished oiling up the premises, struck a match across the seat of his trousers and set the oil on fire.

This was too much. As the flames flashed up shot guns, pistols, rifles and all manner of guns were turned loose at him by the sons of guns, and they demonstrated the fact that the entire posse couldn't hit a flock of barns at fifteen paces.

The fireling escaped untouched into the outer darkness, the posse rubbed the side of the house down with their coats, thereby extinguishing the fire and all chance for roast Chinaman for breakfast.

Having completely thwarted the aspirations of the Selma Incendium to offer up burnt offerings, like Tom Hood's seafaring character,

"They went and told the sexton,
And the sexton told the bell."

They rang the fire alarm loud and well, but no one brought in a clew as to the personality of the imp that they shot at and missed.

WHO MADE THE THREAT

To Take the Tariff off of California Products?

The Fresno Expositor wants to know who has threatened to remove the tariff on raisins, prunes and other California products. "Certainly not the Democratic party," it says.

That is certainly pretty good. All during last campaign the prominent Democratic papers, including the Examiner, the Woodland Democrat, Los Angeles Herald and others, were filled with articles showing or trying to show that the California raisin, prune, orange and olive growers needed no protection whatever, and that justice to the consumer demanded that he be supplied with these articles without being "robbed for the benefit of the producer." The Examiner was especially insistent in demanding that the tariff be removed entirely, and published pages in support of its demand, ridiculing the claim that any protection was needed. The eastern Democratic papers echoed the cry, and insisted that the people should have free prunes, oranges, raisins, etc., without being "robbed for the benefit of California farmers."

It is true, the Examiner has since tried to hedge in a feeble way by suggesting that as these commodities are luxuries, some tariff may still be retained, but the Eastern Democratic papers have never taken that view of it. What the policy of the Democratic party is, is shown by the Mills bill, in which the tariff was removed entirely from some of the products named and reduced on the others so as to amount to almost no protection whatever. The Expositor must have a short memory if it does not remember the howl that went up throughout California at the threatened destruction of our infant industries by that bill. Happily the measure was defeated by Republican votes, and when the McKinley bill was passed due protection was accorded to the experimental industries of California.

Surely the Expositor must know that even now, at the suggestion of Democratic Congressman Geary, the fruit growers of this state are collecting facts and statistics to present to congress as reasons why the tariff should not be removed, meddled with, or changed, as regards those products of California which come into competition with foreign fruits, etc. Congressmen Geary and Caminetti (good Democrats both) both understand and concede the danger that threatens California at the hands of the Democratic congress and President, but happily their duty to their constituents is not made subservient to blind partisan zeal, and they have honestly warned them what to expect, and advised them to endeavor to ward off the blow.

The Expositor knows all this, if it knows anything; yet because its clientele is largely made up of raisin producers, it tries to blind them to the danger threatened by its own party and ignores the well-known, often demonstrated facts. The fruit growers of California know who their friends are, and they know they have little to hope for at the hands of the Democratic party, whose press and speakers have again and again ridiculed their intention to materially reduce or altogether remove the protection that is enjoyed under laws passed by the Republicans, by the raisin, prune, olive oil, wine and sugar producers of this state.—Bakersfield Californian.

Barred Out.

"As what character does your husband go to this 'ancestral ball?'"

"He will go dressed as his grandfather."

"Then the servants and police will never let him in."—Life.

Accommodating.

"Y-a-a-s," said young Mr. Gilgal, "I sang foh them. They didn't seem to care foh popular music, though."

"Liked something with more depth to it, eh?"

"Y-a-a-s. That's what they said. So I gave it to them."

"What did you sing?"

"'Down In a Coal Mine.'"—Detroit Free Press.

A News Average.

Hustling Editor—How many murders did that man commit?

Assistant—One reporter says three, another says five, and another says nine.

Hustling Editor—Three, five, nine, eh? Oh, well, we'll have to strike an average. Make it 800.—New York Weekly.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Cases Set and a Jury Drawn.

The following business was transacted before Judge Harris in Department 1 of the superior court yesterday:

The People vs. Cliff H. Regan, assault to murder; continued without date.

People vs. Thomas Pettys, burglary; dismissed on motion of the district attorney.

CASES SET FOR TRIAL.

The following cases were set for a term beginning October 9th at 10 a.m., in Department 1:

People vs. W. G. Griffith, forgery; Sayle & Coldwell, attorneys; October 9th.

People vs. Elmo Headley, grand larceny; October 9th.

People vs. A. M. Dilwood, receiving stolen property; D. M. Seaton, attorney; October 10th.

People vs. M. C. Boyd, murder; L. H. Short, attorney; October 11th.

People vs. W. S. James, murder; W. R. Jacobs, attorney; October 12th.

JURORS DRAWN IN DEPARTMENT 1.

The following jurors were drawn to appear in Department 1 of the superior court October 9, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m.:

FIRST DISTRICT.

J C Straube	P F Moody
W J Deater	Charles Hinde
J G Crowder	Benj Matthews
J R Faust	John Gait
Henry A Clapp	Fred Barcroft
Lewis E David	J N Minturn

SECOND DISTRICT.

J F Martin	James Grillin
Charles Owen	W H Bradley
W E Mitchell	T J Hall
J P Fincher	John Rogers
Andrew F Duncan	Alex Carter
Alfred H Blasingame	

THIRD DISTRICT.

W L Flannigan	J D French
M Denicke	M Kelly
F M Chittenden	Alex Gordon
A L Edgerly	W H Briscoe
J A Mattingly	W T Riggs
A Moseley	H C Rasmussen
E B Rogers	F J Burleigh
Abel Rowe	F J Dow
George Harding	E Brownell
Louis Braverman	L W Jolly
R E Beckwith	J W Burns

FOURTH DISTRICT.

G B Otis	H J Rankin
J L Kertz	J B Baird
P Johnson	E M Russell
E R Appling	H A Marshall
O J Christensen	David Campbell
J G Dawes	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

C M Marsh	J A Fillmon
W E Marler	P H Cody.

BEFORE JUDGE HOLMES—DEPARTMENT TWO.

The following prisoners were arraigned to plead in department two yesterday:

People vs. Sidney Jones, murder; pleads not guilty.

People vs. Thomas Williams, murder; pleads not guilty.

People vs. William Thompson, murder; given until today to plead.

People vs. Walter Weaver, Elmo Headly and James Baker, burglary; court appoints J. H. Darwin to represent defendants Headly and Baker on arraignment, and Weaver on arraignment and trial. Given until today to plead.

People vs. Fred Prescott: given until today to plead.

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB—DEPARTMENT THREE.

Grace Murphy vs. Mrs. Joanna Smith; new trial granted.

People vs. Laura E. Bartlett; tried and defendant committed to Reform school during the period of minority.

VINZENT BOUNCED.

The Selma Rioters' Ringleader Looses His Place.

E. G. Vinzent, proprietor of what is known as the Stroud vineyard northeast of town, returned to his home in Oakland on the early morning train. While here Mr. Vinzent discontinued the services of his brother, T. R. Vinzent, as manager and most of the men that were at work on the ranch.

In future this property will be managed by J. F. Brown, an experienced vinerardist from Fresno, who will have full charge of the ranch.—Selma Irrigator.

The Grand Jury.

The delay in drawing a grand jury this fall is due to a lack of room in the court house in its present incomplete condition. Judge Harris will probably draw it the latter part of September or early in October. There will be plenty of work for the jury.

REMOVING THE CAPITAL

AN EARLY INCIDENT OF SACRAMENTO.

An Old Document Recalls an Effort to Down the Queen of the Muddy American.

The uproar created by the legislature of unsanctified memory when it proposed to remove the state capital from Sacramento to San Jose recalls an earlier effort to remove the city itself.

This occurred, it is said, in 1853, just forty years ago, and its failure is recorded in an old document in possession of Ben Dore of Fresno.

It seems that the muddy American river made an effort to clean up and give the adjacent county a washing and proceeded to get out on its banks to accomplish the good work.

It necessarily followed that the nucleus of the city of Sacramento got extremely damp and a large part of it journeyed over into the tule groves of Yolo county.

Before Sacramento could shake the slickens off its ample feet a number of progressive spirits uncorked a boom for a new town to be called Sutter and invited the well soaked Sacramentans to come up out of the mud.

This boom was worked with great vim but their efforts fell short of success and Sacramento remained at the old site which was the natural location by reason of the confluence of the rivers.

When the effervescing boom had spent itself a wag connected with Adams' Express wrote a letter to each of the prominent promoters, despatched it and collected from each the two-bit fee for forwarding the same.

The following is a copy of the contents on which Mr. Dore paid his two-bits, and he is anxious to hear from any of his co-city founders that have survived the succeeding forty years:

"LATEST LIST [REVISED] OF VICTIMS OF THE SUTTER FEVER.

"Poor—Decker.
"Unfortunate—Saelling.
"Wretched—Russ.
"Miserable—Holbrook.
"Despending—Miller.
"Distracted—Simmons.
"Deluded—Cole.
"Disconsolate—Folles.
"Absorbing—Petit & Co.
"Disappointed—Dore.
"Confident—Perkins.
"Unrequited—Lucas.
"Bleeding—Breed.
"Gassy—Leonard.
"Contented—Torrence.
"Trusting—Tilden.
"Lamentable—Lockwood.
"Taken in and Done for—Weston & Co.
"Good 'sell'—Keep it Quiet."

Kutner-Goldstein COMPANY

The - Universal - Providers

—Carry the Largest and Best Stock of—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes

MILLINERY, FURNITURE AND CARPETS

In the San Joaquin Valley.—Their Prices in

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE

Are Lower than any Other House in Fresno.

KUTNER-GOLDSTEIN CO.

The Universal Providers.

INSURANCE RATES.

PROPERTY OWNERS TO CONFER WITH THE UNION.

The Committee Left for San Francisco This Morning—A Reduction Expected.

Alex Goldstein, secretary of the recent meeting of property owners called for the purpose of protesting against the 50 per cent increase in insurance rates here, received a telegram from the insurance union yesterday stating that it would give Fresno a hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The committee appointed by the property owners to confer with the union's representatives consists of A. Kutner, Fulton G. Berry, T. C. White and O. J. Woodward. These gentlemen left for the city on the early morning train, and and were accompanied by City Trustee J. C. Herrington, who will represent the city.

The members of the committee feel very hopeful that the union will recede from its position, believing that if it had absolutely decided to adhere to it no hearing would have been granted.

The property owners in general consider the action of the union as a most unwarranted and unjust one, and the committee will not fail to present Fresno's case in a convincing manner.

Many property owners have paid thousands of dollars to the insurance companies belonging to the union, and they object to having their rates raised 50 per cent because a few others have been burnt out. Besides, there is not one good reason why the rates should be increased.

The fire department was never in better condition, the water supply is sufficient and the premises of property owners are kept in fairly good condition. Though there has been some talk about incendiarism not a scintilla of evidence has been advanced to prove that any of the fires that occurred in Fresno this summer were of incendiary origin. The insurance union must ignore all these facts if it wishes to enforce the 50 per cent increase.

CONGRESSMAN CANNON.

He Expresses Himself on the Financial Question.

Recently M. J. Lindrose of Washington colony wrote to Marion Cannon, of the Sixth California district, concerning the financial situation, and also inclosed an article written by himself recommending that the general government alone have control of the currency issue.

Yesterday Mr. Lindrose received the following answer to his letter:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1893.

Dear Sir—I received your letter and clipping, and in answer will say I feel certain that some legislation will be enacted during this congress looking to the issue of currency by the general government only, and restricting the powers of corporations to control its issue.

When the bill to increase the issue to the par value of their bonds to the national banks comes up we will try to so amend it that it will give every individual the same rights that it gives the banks. If we can succeed in this it will take the power of issuing money out of the hands of the national banks and restore it to the general government.

Yours Respectfully,
MARION CANNON.

IKE HYDE INJURED.

He Was Thrown From a Buggy Yesterday Noon.

At noon yesterday Ike Hyde started to come down town. He was about to step into his buggy when the horse, becoming frightened at something, turned suddenly and ran toward the opposite side of the street.

Hyde held on to the buggy, and was dragged along some distance and then forcibly thrown against the curb. He struck on his head, sustaining a severe contusion on the right side and extensive abration of the ear.

J. W. Shanklin, who was passing by, conveyed Hyde into his house with the assistance of some others, and Dr. W. T. Maupin was then summoned. It seemed as if Hyde was suffering from concussion of the brain, but he improved considerably toward evening, and no serious results are expected.

Base Ball Sedative for Boys.

The boys brought from the city to pick grapes for D. W. Parkhurst on the La Marietta vineyard near Fowler are making the town lively of nights. They indulge in amusements of any kind that strikes their fancy, and the unfortunate citizen who happens to be in the way becomes the victim of some harmless but unpleasant jake. About one-third of the boys quit the work. Base balls and bats were furnished to keep the balance of them quiet over Sunday.—Selma Irrigator.

Diphtheria's Victims.

Among the traveling companions of the Warlows, two of whose children died of diphtheria a few days ago, were Mrs. Chandler of Selma and her five children. Three of her children were also stricken with the disease, and one of them, a boy, died last Monday. As soon as Mr. Warlow discovered what ailed his children he telegraphed to Mrs. Chandler in order that she might take precautions against the disease. Mr. Warlow cannot imagine how his children contracted it.

Thirty-two children and grandchildren attended the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Goodman of Eugene, Or., recently.

FRESNO INSURANCE.

THE INCREASED RATES TO REMAIN IN FORCE

Until Improvements Are Made in the Fire Fighting Appliances of Fresno.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—The executive committee of the Pacific Insurance Union held a meeting this afternoon with the special committee of the Fresno Board of Trade, whose object was to protest against the 50 per cent increase in insurance rates of Fresno and the application of the "three fourths loss" clause.

The meeting was harmonious, but did not result in any immediate change in the rules. It was decided that a number of improvements must be made, not only in the fire department and public fire fighting appliances, but also in the buildings of Fresno.

Frank H. Porter, chief of the Underwriters' Fire Inspection Bureau, will go to Fresno Monday and suggest that changes should be made. The increased rate and three-fourths loss clause will remain in force until such time as all suggested improvements have been made. The committee from the Board of Trade of Fresno left on the evening train.

HOBBS & PARSONS'

Weekly Review of Trade and Price Current.

The markets generally have been holding good since our last review, although there is some complaint of their being quiet.

It requires quite an effort to move goods satisfactorily, and dried fruits have moved fairly well with a little better tone. Prices have not materially advanced, but there is good inquiry at the present prices.

There have been considerable pears, nectarines and peaches shipped out this month and a great many are scattered through the country yet and held by farmers. The unusually cool weather has delayed the drying of raisins, thus many have been disappointed in the amount they would have received this week.

The supply of eggs is equal to the demand; the advanced prices have cut off the sales, consequently there is not much trouble in keeping in supplies sufficient to meet our local trade.

Poultry is coming in very slowly; while young chickens have not advanced, hens have advanced from 25c to 50c per doz. Game is coming in very slowly and hardly sufficient to quote.

The supply of green fruit is heavy with practically no sales.

Vegetables still remain scarce; the local supply is about exhausted and we shall have to look to other parts for our supply.

Melons in the market are glutted and cannot realize anything that is reasonable. Onions are a little scarce and a little firmer in tone.

No particular change in hay and grain; hay is offered freely with slow sales; barley and wheat seem to have reached bedrock and we hope the change it will take next will be for the better.

We submit the following quotations:

Dried Fruits—Peaches 5½ @ 5½c; extra choice 6¾c; apricots 7½ @ 7½c; nectarines 3½ @ 4½c for red; 4½ @ 5c for white; pears 3½ @ 4c for Bartletts.

Eggs—22½ @ 25c.

Poultry—Chickens, small and young, $2.50 @ 3; large, $3 @ 4; hens, $4.50 @ 5; turkeys 10 to 12c per lb.

Green Fruits—Peaches 40 @ 50c for free stones, clings 30 @ 40c per box; pears 30 @ 40c per box; apples

CLEWS' CIRCULAR.

WALL STREET'S CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS.

The Effects of Unconditional Repeal Now Being Discounted.

The following excerpts are from the weekly financial review of Henry Clews & Co., the New York bankers. It appears very much from some of the language that the Gotham bankers are trying to help from their promise of good times coming lately upon the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause in the Sherman act. If the bankers desire any other inducements to bring about an era of financial prosperity it were best they spoke quickly, for congress will not be in session much longer, Mr. Clews writes:

The course of the silver discussion in congress does not, at the moment, prove to be an important influence in the stock market. Not at all because its great significance is underrated, but because in its present stage the issue is not calculated to affect immediate values. Wall Street perhaps estimates the probabilities as five to one in favor of the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clause, and that calculation undoubtedly gives tack bone to the market. But there is much diversity of opinion as to what may prove to be the first effect of the repeal upon the financial markets. That it will result in a great and general revival of confidence there can be and there is little question. But the present crisis is so extraordinary in its nature and its workings that we are cautious in estimating how much effect may be expected from such a radical relief as this would be, and, moreover, in the present public mood such a premium is put upon doubts that the solitary chance of an unfavorable decision by congress has much more influence than it ought.

In other words, Wall street is in a temper to take little for granted and to discount no mere hopes. Besides, there is no definite opinion as to what may be the immediate effect of the repeal upon the money market. The currency machinery has been so fundamentally deranged that it is not easy to say what time it may take to draw out the millions of money held in hoard, nor how long to restore the distribution of the restoration of the monetary equilibrium. Hence, whilst repeal would unquestionably cause a universal and immediate return of confidence, yet it is not impossible that some time might elapse before the various financial entanglements were straightened out and the loan market become settled and easy.

Congress seems to be steadily working its way toward a solution of the silver question in conformity with the wishes of the great majority of the people." It was hardly to be expected that members would forego such an opportunity of exhibiting their oratorical powers, and hence there has been a great deal of waste time over discussion in the house. In the senate there is likely to be a similar trifling with the public impatience for a verdict; but the result in that branch of congress may be regarded as being virtually beyond doubt in favor of the national interest. The discussion of this question brings out a diversity of suggestions for a remodeling of our currency and banking systems, none of which seem likely to result in any immediate changes. Their chief significance lies in the fact that they reflect a widely prevailing dissatisfaction with much of our monetary and banking arrangements under the law as it now stands. This may suggest the necessity of a consideration of these questions at no distant day; but, as yet, they have not become "burning" issues, and therefore are not likely to hold congress in session after the silver question has been settled, but to be deferred until at least the tariff and internal revenue legislation has been disposed of.

"The condition of monetary affairs is improving, and to a greater extent than appears on the surface. So long as the banks have to restrict their cash payments and currency is selling at a premium appearances must be unsatisfactory; but although these features still remain, a great deal is being accomplished towards their removal. The arrival of nearly $0,000,000 of gold from Europe, and still more on the way, and the issue of 12,000,000 of bank circulation, all of which has been accomplished within the last two or three weeks, cannot possibly fail to work out an immense relief. The banks of this city must now be on the verge of a restoration of their reserves to the legal limit, and there can be no doubt that the country banks are holding much more than the average amount of cash. When these facts become officially declared, the spell of the stringency will be broken and confidence and ease will gain rapidly. In the meantime, there are distinct signs in the interior cities of a more decided turn towards recovery than has yet appeared at this center.

Fowler Items.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Charles Nelson has left in company with M. S. Rose for Pine Ridge. They will remain about one week, returning Monday or Tuesday next week.

Fred Nelson is working with fruits.

Frank Dusey, prosecuting, Mr. Morrow, defendant, Judge Albrecht on the bench. The jury decided Mr. Morrow did not steal the poultry and other things and rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The roads east of town are very rough.

Much summer fallowing is being done this year.

We have spotted our man for supervisor and we are going to stand by him.

Two hundred car loads of raisins will be shipped from Fowler this season.

FIAT.

Spare Moments.

Work is good. No one seriously doubts this truth. But work is not the only good thing in this world. It is not a fetich to be adored, neither is it to be judged, like a sum in addition, by its outward and immediate results. Dr. Johnson had scant sympathy with inconsistent and arrogant industry. "No man, sir, is obliged to do as much as he can. A man should have part of his life to himself." Leisure has a value of its own. It is not a mere handmaid of labor, it is something we should know how to cultivate, to need and to enjoy. It has a distinct and honorable place wherever nations are released from their first rude needs, their first homely toil and rise to higher levels of grace and intellectual repose. "The success of any society worth considering is to be estimated largely by the use to which its fortunate put their spare moments."—Agnes Repplier in Scribner's.

How Not to Grow Old.

The Spanish wit and philosopher, Quevedo, who in his time gained a reputation for knowing everything, was asked if he knew of a means whereby a person could avoid growing old. "Most certainly," said he; "I know of certain rules which will surely prevent you growing old."

"What are they?"

"Keep in the sun in summer and in the wet in winter; that is one rule. Never give yourself rest; that is another. Fret at everything that happens; that is another. And then if you take care always to eat meat cold and drink plenty of cold water when you are hot you may be perfectly sure that you will never grow old!"—London Tit-Bits.

SEVEN CONCLUSIONS

Drawn From the Discussion of the Currency Question.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Much has been said of late on the money question, and especially about new plans for amending our system, which seems to have become inadequate to our wants in business. After so much talk about the matter, I thought it might now be in order to try and draw a few conclusions from it that may widen out the field and better unite our efforts.

It should be remembered that, with the exception of a few men scattered over the land, no great attention has been given the matter. A year ago the people were whooping it up for the offices to be gained, little dreaming that anything was to interrupt the usual tide of business. Even Harrison and Cleveland, with their best advisers about them, seemed utterly oblivious of the matter, and the storm came and found our commercial houses built on the sand and much loss to all interests.

That such a condition should confuse the public mind is not strange, and that a congress of men who had scarcely ever thought of anything but the appointment of friends to office, and then making ugly faces at the members of the other party, should be at a loss to know "where they were at," is no surprise to the thoughtful. Hence our first conclusion is that the whole country is unprepared to act yet in any general way—save perhaps to tinker temporarily with such points as seem to break credit, and prevent the general use of what money was in existence.

Our second conclusion is that the best plan to pursue is to crowd a bale of cotton, or two or three in some cases, down the throats of the demagogues and other obstructionists that are crowding in party and every other selfish end, thus defeating the efforts of those who are trying to get the people together for practical ends.

Our third conclusion is that sectional lines are overdrawn. It is erroneously supposed that many of the votes that were cast favored monopoly: in fact they were forced to vote as they did, because the alternative was improper and did not represent the wish of the majority of the western people. Likewise many eastern votes would be found friendly to the west, should we get together on a basis that was better and safer. Hence, the late vote is no test of the sentiment as between monopoly and anti-monopoly.

Our fourth conclusion is that a broad, patriotic, educational system should be set up by the press, and every other means of instructing the public in plans of safe action, fully believing that the situation is a grave one, that should be met on grounds much higher than party advantage.

Our fifth conclusion is that no very important action will be taken in legislation this year beyond temporary props, that the next congress will be elected on the question, and that the simple issue will be between private control of money issue, as in the interest of usury, and government money on an automatic basis, so as to prevent control of money by private persons.

Our seventh conclusion is that this will change the statement of the issue so as to drop the silver coinage question entirely, as gold men will not want it, and the government money side will prefer paper to silver, as properly and not metal is to be the basis of security.

I. N. HARRIS.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY

Given in Honor of Miss Lillie Scott Last Night.

The twelfth anniversary of the birthday of Miss Lillie Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Scott, was celebrated last night at the Scott residence on M street in a fitting manner. A large number of the little lady's young friends had been invited to make merry and they enjoyed themselves as only young folks can.

The grounds about the house were softly illuminated by Japanese lanterns, and other arrangements contributed to the comfort and pleasure of the guests. The evening was delightfully whiled away with music and games, and such refreshments as appeal most strongly to the youthful palate were abundant.

Miss Scott made a model hostess and was ably assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Scott. There were present:

Clara Holbert, Stella Ragsdale, Lizzie Papst, Mabel Blassingame, Irene Carling, Pansy McVey, Dazel Chisholm, Stella Meade, Blanch Eaton, Mable Robertson, Aline Edwards, Lillie Foin, Edna Williams, Clara Haas, Vevie Bearden, Maud Wyatt, Edith Robertson, Edna Cooper, Allie Hoffman.

F. Warner, C. Bearnhard, Ralph Bearden, Frank Minard, Frank Crouse, Herbert Bernhard, Craig Walters, Shirley Williams, Fred McKensie, Albert Grossman, Clarence Chance, Oney Foin, Willie McVey, Clarence Gaits, Frank Williams, Roy Woodward, Arthur Kaiser, Robbie Hoffman, Wilmer Cooper.

Misses Mattie Smithworth, Lillie Kaiser, Clara Kaiser, Nellie Haas, Daisy Eaton, Carrie Ebner, Miss Mumsen; Messrs. Mat McHugh and A. I. Adams.

BURGLARY AT EISENS.

A Lot of Groceries and Clothing Stolen.

Night before last a burglary was committed out at the Eisen vineyard.

The burglar got into the kitchen during the night and got away with a half sack of flour and a quantity of other groceries.

They also stole a valise belonging to one of the men and carried it away some distance, cut the valise open, and took away a portion of the personal clothing, gold collar buttons, etc, found therein.

There is no clew as yet to the perpetrator of the theft, but doubtless it is the work of tramps.

THE DAUGHTER, TOO.

Trenna Warlow Succumbs to the Diphtheria.

At 1 o'clock this morning Trenna Warlow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Warlow, died of malignant diphtheria.

Trenna was 11 years old and a bright and lovable child. It was only last Wednesday that Mr. Warlow lost his son George from the same dread disease. The many friends of the Warlows will sympathise with them in their deep affliction.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning. No attendance permitted.

Most Likely.

A young man and a young woman lean over the front gate. They are lovers. It is moonlight. He is loath to leave, as the parting is the last. He is about to go away. She is reluctant to see him depart. They swing on the gate.

"I'll never forget you," he says, "and if death should claim me my last thought will be of you."

"I'll be true to you," she sobs. "I'll never see anybody else or love them as long as I live."

They parted. Six years later he returns. His sweetheart of former years is married. They meet at a ball. She has changed greatly. Between the dances the recognition takes place.

"Let me see," she muses, with her fan beating a tattoo upon her pretty hand, "was it you or your brother who was my old sweetheart?"

"Really, I don't know," he says. "Probably my father."—Tit-Bits.

If you desire a good appetite and wish to enjoy every meal you eat, take Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters. For sale by Baker & Colson.

THE SONS OF REST.

SOME OF THEM STRIKE IN THE VINEYARDS.

They Manifest a Desire to Return to the Soup Pots of Fresno.

Now that the vintage is fairly on and will be in full blast next week but few unemployed men can be found in town.

The fact is, there is no reason for any man to be loafing now if he really wants work and the officers are determined that they must work or move on.

City Marshal Morgan desires all vineyardists who have employed men from the labor bureau to report to the secretary, Wick R. Parsons, the name of any man who proves to be worthless.

He wants the name and description of the man, and the reasons for his discharge or why he quit work. He is determined to protect the really deserving men by making the town to hot for hobos.

By this means the citizens will be protected from thieves and tramps, and workingmen will not be discredited by having to mingle with the worthless class.

As was to be expected some of the "Sons of Rest" have already made their presence known and that to the detriment of the really honest and diligent.

Mr. Griffin took out a wagon load of white men from the bureau the other day. They were fed and lodged, but when he came to go to work one-third of them had disappeared.

It was also reported yesterday afternoon that the remainder had struck and that Mr. Griffin had come into town and made a contract for Chinamen.

Two or three other strikes were reported yesterday among the white laborers. No doubt there are some worthless agitators amongst them, and vineyardists should at once report them and all tramp camps to the officers or Mr. Parsons, that they may be driven out of the country or put in the chaingang.

There is but one way to treat this floating population, that is, protect the honest of them by driving out the unworthy.

A QUESTION OF LABOR.

How a Considerate Tramp Sacrificed Himself.

A peripatetic individual, grizzled, unclean and of the odor of sour beer, pleading pertinaciously in search of aliment, halted in the shadow of a wide spreading elm in front of a suburban cottage, and thus addressed the lord of the domicile:

"Gind marnin', sur! Wud ye be a' gud t' gav me a bittle brend and wather? Oi'm hungry and widout anything t'ate sance yistherdhay. Oi'm lukin' for wurruck, and——"

Interrupted the addressed: "Go down town, on I street, to the labor bureau—they are providing for all deserving men. The papers have notified the citizens not to give food at their homes but to send applicants to the bureau."

Quoth the beggar: "Yer asmer, Oi thingk it's a moighty slow process they have."

"Well," answered the besieged, "if you want something to eat, that's the place for you, and they'll see that you get work, if you are looking for it."

At this dire information—the probability of impending labor, the insinuation that he would get work—his features took on an expression of injured dignity, and with a haughty stiffening of the neck and a glance of scorn he announced, as he turned on his heel:

"Oi'll not throuble thim, sor!"

A COAL BILL.

The Home Sweet Home Club Escapes Paying It.

A case of considerable interest to a portion of Fresno's jeunesse doree has just come to an end in Recorder Clark's court, after a trial of four days.

There was in existence in this city a few months ago a co-operative concern named the Home Sweet Home Club, which furnished its members with hash, ham and eggs, etc., at the lowest market price, and cooked in a manner that would arouse the envy of a prince's cordon bleu.

Owing to circumstances which were not, though they might have been, controlled, the club disbanded, leaving a coal bill unpaid. Such was the allegation made by Redden & Cole, and they brought suit to recover the amount due them, some $35.

George Graham, manager of the club, confessed judgment for the amount, but the coal firm preferred to make its claim good against the club as a body, and the trial was therefore proceeded with.

It appeared from the testimony, however, that Graham had full charge of the purchase of supplies, disbursements, etc., the club members paying him a certain sum for running expenses. They denied any responsibility for the debt whose recovery was sued for. Recorder Clark gave judgment for the defendants.

THE M'WHIRTER INSURANCE

Two of the Companies Make Offers of Compromise.

It will be remembered that when L. B. McWhirter met his death at Fresno last summer he had five insurance policies on his life aggregating $30,000. Two of the companies paid up promptly, but three others refused to pay and suit was commenced against them. It was supposed that they were waiting to see what the developments in the trial of Richard S. Heath would be before paying the losses.

Now two of the companies, the Northwestern Mutual and the Provident Savings Life, whose policies aggregate $30,000, have made a written offer to compromise by paying 75 per cent of the face of the policies. The offer was rejected.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DISTRICT LODGE I.O.G.T.

A Two Days' Session Held at Sanger.

A two days' session of the district lodge of Good Templars was concluded at Sanger yesterday.

There were about 100 persons in attendance from all parts of the state.

In the selection of district officers, D. T. Fowler of Fresno was elected as district templar for one year and Miss Lucy Fairweather of Reedley was elected vice district templar.

Mrs. Livermore of Kingsburg was elected delegate to the state grand lodge which meets at Santa Barbara in October next.

It was decided to hold the next district lodge at Madera.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

More Handsome Contributions to the Midwinter Fair.

The following is the list of articles received at the headquarters of the county commission, 1154 I street, yesterday:

F. Williams, Fresno county; bunch Muscats.

G. M. Virgin, Fresno; Lodi watermelon, 55 pounds.

Michael Kavanah, Fresno; orange cling peach.

Benjamin Dore; seedling peach.

B. E. Hutchinson, Fowler; Beurre Clairgeau pear.

W. K. Kunstrup, Scandinavian colony; dried peaches and dried nectarines.

WEATHER REPORT.

Monthly Meteorological Summary of Fresno

During the month of August, 1893.

Mean barometer	29.80
Highest barometer	29.96, date 30
Lowest barometer	29.67, date 5
Mean temperature	82
Highest temperature	100, date 1
Lowest temperature	56, date 19
Greatest daily range of temperature	40, date 23
Least daily range of temperature	28, date 26

MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR THIS MONTH IN

1887	77.0
1888	83.0
1889	82.0
1890	81.0
1891	84.0
1892	81.0
1893	83.0
Mean temperature for the month for six years	81.0
Total excess in temperature during month	23.0
Total deficiency in temperature since January 1st	477.0
Prevailing direction of wind	NW
Total movement of wind	5106
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date	22, NW, 1
Total precipitation	0
Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell	0

TOTAL PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES) FOR THIS MONTH IN

1887	0.00
1888	T
1889	T
1890	T
1891	0.00
1892	0.00
1893	0.00
Average precipitation for this month for six years	T
Total deficiency in precipitation during month	T
Total excess in precipitation since January 1st	2.20
Number of cloudless days	30
Partly cloudy days	1
Number of cloudy days	0
Mean humidity	30.0

J. R. WILLIAMS, Observer.

A NEW PLAN

For the Relief of Workingmen. State Interference.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—It seems to me that before the question of white vs. Mongolian labor is settled in a way reasonably satisfactory to reasonable men, wider and more perfect action must be taken by the people of the state, and a way must be found to distinguish good and reliable men from those not so good or reliable.

In my opinion the legislature at its next session ought to pass a bill making the registering of employers and workingmen a part of the duty of every county and city clerk. One free employment office in a congressional district, as proposed in a bill before the legislature last winter, would be ineffectual. We must have more such offices, and at the most all that would be necessary would be an extra clerk in the city or county clerk's office. That is much cheaper and better than the present demonstrations and spasmodic efforts.

The same law should also provide that preference should be given to persons holding recommendations from their last employer; that such recommendations should be invariably inquired into, and if found fraudulent should subject the presenter of them to five years in San Quentin. It also seems to me that men without money and without work should not be allowed to remain any length of time in the county without registering themselves; and that, if there was no demand from private employers the city or county should set them to work, eight hours at $2 a day, on public improvements. A WORKER.

LIBERAL FRUIT GROWERS

Contribute to the Fresno County Exhibit.

Donations of fruit for Fresno county's exhibit at San Francisco's Midwinter Fair continue to come in rapidly. E. B. Rogers of the Margherita vineyard has proved to be particularly liberal. He is taking a laudable interest in the exhibit, and others should follow his example.

The following contributions were received yesterday:

W. S. White, Fresno; Seedless Sultana grapes, Black Morocco grapes, Rose of Peru grapes.

J. Clark, Fresno; Orange Cling peaches.

I. H. Thomas, Tulare; box peaches.

J. V. Lamore, Fowler; red nectarines, Hungarian prunes.

H. H. Whitten, Miramonte vineyard; 66-pound water melon.

W. J. Nicholson, Fresno; Zalolinsky grapes, dried peaches.

J. H. Roberts, Fresno; Pampas plumes.

E. E. Rogers, Margherita vineyard; Muasca Raisin grapes, Cannon Ball Muscat grapes, Pedro Ximenes grapes, Tenta Madeira grapes, Johannisberg Riesling grapes, Palomino grapes, Sauvignon Blanc grapes, Semillon grapes.

S. F. Dunlop, Nevada colony; Crimson Beauty Cling peaches.

D. W. Lewis, Sanger: Cling peaches.

Elliott & Dalton, Lone Star vineyard; McDewitt Cling peach.

Oscar Hansen, Washington colony; Hungarian prunes.

R. N. Barstow; Muscat grapes.

A COMPETITOR.

The Insurance Combine's Action Raises One.

Mr. W. E. Bidwell of San Francisco, special agent for the Broadway Fire Insurance company of New York, which is not a member of the Pacific Coast Insurance union, has been in this city several days looking over the insurance field, and has come to the conclusion that Fresno property in general does not deserve a raise of 50 per cent rates, especially in the residence portion of the city. The Broadway will therefore write all residence risks, and carry liberal lines on brick mercantiles, where the moral and physical hazard is reduced to a minimum, at the old rates.

The Broadway, organized in 1849, has done a prosperous business for 44 years, having paid $1,208 000 in dividends and $864,000 in fire losses during that term. On January 1, 1893, this company had assets of $491,722.27 and a surplus to policy holders of $323,975.14.

Mr. J. G. Ashman has been duly commissioned as agent for Fresno county and will open up an office in this city tomorrow morning. The company will no doubt receive much patronage because of its liberal inducements to property owners.

COOKE-COXE.

The Marriage of Two Well Known Fresnoans.

Word was received here yesterday that F. E. Cooke and Mrs. Libbie G. Coxe, both of this city, had been married in San Francisco.

The marriage took place at the Palace hotel yesterday afternoon. After a two weeks' wedding trip the happy couple will return to Fresno, where they will make their home.

Professor Cooke is the manager of Ramsey's Business College in this city and is generally liked on account of his suavity and geniality. The bride is also highly esteemed. THE REPUBLICAN joins their many friends in wishing them a long and happy life.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

M. MIKE McDONALD.

HE WRESTLES WITH THE STEAM BEER.

And Locates His Fog Horn in Jail With the Aid of the Police.

Mike McDonald landed in jail again as the side partner of a large over-slaughing drunk.

Mike is a short stout smooth faced roly-poly Irishman about 50 years as the calendar runs, but his age in cussedness would dwarf Methuselah's measure of years into insignificance.

Mike is the sole possessor in fee simple of a large, durable mouth done up in raw hide and warranted to wear.

Yesterday afternoon he located his mouth at the K street entrance to the park after it had toyed with the contents of a beer keg.

He at once proceeded to open it by degrees and those who got a front view claim that he opened it about 358 degrees until the top of his head was hung on a mere hinge at the back of his neck like a fresh water clam.

He then emitted enough foul language to haul down a garbage cart before Officers George and Barrett got to him and hauled him for the jail.

He made an unearthly racket, resisted the officers and announced his intention to exterminate the police in the interest of civil liberty.

When he landed in the lower court of the jail the cohorts of the kangaroo sheriff took charge of him and Mike at once cooled down without being hosed off.

This is Mike's third trip to the cooler. On the first he tore up a large section of the park lawn resisting the officers who had to drag him in bodily.

His second trip was made in an express wagon with four men to hold him down. He got a footer on this and agreed to strike a light in parts remote.

However, he has again gone astray and will doubtless shed copious tears as usual this morning when he comes into court to explain matters.

KINGSBURG NEWS.

Happenings in That Lively Town—An Apt Comparison.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent.

KINGSBURG, September 2.—The wedding of Mr. R. Rasmussen of Wildflower and Miss Hollenberg of this place was solemnized August 26th at the Swedish Methodist church, Rev. Davidson officiating.

The ladies of the M. E. church, south, gave a supper Thursday evening; a very pleasant time was had by the many in attendance, and the financial returns were most satisfactory.

Eugene Maxwell visited his parents the latter part of the week.

George Cosgrave, Odell Allison and Frank Rees took up their beds and started in the direction of the mountains last Wednesday. They took four doubled-barrelled shot guns, two Winchester rifles and two gatling guns. The bears had better keep their weather eyes open. Judging from the amount of food the young men took, we infer they may not return till spring.

Grape picking has commenced and white labor has been given the preference in all vineyards.

Camp Clark told a story of an old man in Missouri who had a flourishing trade in coon skins. The old man when interrogated on how he was so successful in securing the hides, said he caught the coons, skinned them, but did not kill them, and turned the animals loose for another hide to grow.

It is the same way in California with the farmers and the packing houses; the agents skin the poor sons of toil, turn them loose, pocket the cash and wait for another hide to grow. PRATTLE.

Fire! Fire!

Smith Bros., druggists, temporarily located at 1741 Tulare street, Hughes block, next to Peoples Savings Bank, will sell all patent medicines, toilet articles and balance of stock, with partly damaged wrappers, labels, etc., at 75 cents on the dollar, sale to continue till September 1st. New and fresh drugs on hand and a carload of the finest assorted drug stock on the way for our new store. Call and see us. Prescriptions and family receipts filled at lowest prices. As ever, the leading druggists, Smith Bros., 1741 Tulare street, Hughes block.

Tender Feet.

If your feet are tender and sore from perspiring too freely, procure a box of Smith's Foot Sweat Sand, which will cure you. 25c per box at Smith Bros.' drug store.

Smith's Corn Paint never fails. Try it.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

A hair dressing having no equal, producing soft, luxuriant hair. A sure cure for falling hair, dandruff, itching scalp, pimples on face, blackheads, salt rheum, sun burn, chapped hands, eczema, and every other scalp and skin disease. Try it. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by all druggists.

No Chills! No Fever!

After taking Smith Bro's Ague Cure, the only certain and speedy cure for chills and fever and all diseases arising from bilious derangements caused from malaria, such as chills, fever, dumb ague, bilious fever, intermittent and remittent fever. Smith's remedy never fails. Try it. Every bottle guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Smith Bro's, druggists, 1741 Tulare street, Hughes block, next to Peoples Savings Bank, Fresno, Cal.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold or, any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Webster Bros. City Drug Store, corner K and Mariposa street.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker' Catawaba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said that he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Webster Bros. City Drug Store, corner K and Mariposa streets.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Webster Bros., Druggists, corner K and Mariposa streets, Fresno.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Business Transacted by the Board Yesterday.

FRESNO, September 4th.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met in their office pursuant to adjournment. Present full board, W. A. Shepherd clerk, by Jas. Johnson, deputy.

The board granted the application of Firman Church, district attorney, for leave of absence from the state for a term of thirty days.

Canceled order heretofore made granting monthly allowances to the following named indigent persons, to wit: Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Sturgeon and John Plann.

Granted an allowance of $10 per month for Mrs. Cora Thompson for the support of her two children, said Mrs. Thompson being in indigent circumstances.

The auditor and treasurer are directed to transfer from the general fund to the swamp land fund the sum of $139.77.

Granted an allowance for the temporary assistance of J. O. Carlson and family, it having been shown to the satisfaction of the board their indigent circumstances.

Granted the allowance of $10 for the temporary assistance of Reuben Goins, an indigent.

Increased the monthly allowances heretofore made in favor of Mrs. Mitchetree, an indigent person, from $10 to $20.

Granted an allowance of $15 per month for the support of Mrs. William Ridling, and indigent person.

Ordered that the following road matters heretofore set for hearing on Saturday, the 9th day of September, be, and the same are hereby continued until Tuesday, the 12th day of September, 1893, at 2 o'clock p.m. of that day, to wit: Petition of W. W. Phillips et al., petition of M. M. Jacks et al., petition of J. D. Jacobi et al., petition of G. W. Fuller et al., petition of William Haskins et al., petition of H. L. Weymouth et al., petition of William Hawkins et al., petition of C. A. Vinecy et al.

The auditor is directed to draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of Saillic Bros. for the sum of $6401.20. Said allowance is for labor performed and material furnished in the construction of the court house and additions thereto, being payment in full upon certificates 11 and 17 of the architect.

Adjourned until tomorrow, September 5th, at 10 o'clock a.m.

HEALTH OFFICER HOPKINS

Making it Lively for Maintainers of Nuisances.

Dr. St. George Hopkins, the county health officer, will in a few days inspect the dairies, and if the owners of these places wish to escape a heavy fine they will take care to have them in good condition by that time and keep them so.

The importance of a pure milk supply to a city cannot be overestimated, and the Doctor will see that the dairymen do not underestimate it. Typhoid fever epidemics have frequently been caused by impure milk and resulted in great mortality.

Why the law does not deal with such criminal carelessness as it deserves is something it is difficult to understand. It is stated that a number of the dairies supplying Fresno are in a nasty condition, the cows being milked where they are kept. Dr. Hopkins will make a strict investigation of the dairies complained of, and insist upon their being conducted in a manner that will not endanger public health. He has a right to impose a $1000 fine if his recommendations are disregarded, and it is said there is no appeal from his judgments.

There is also said to be a diphtheritic affection among poultry in this city, and that dealers are selling chickens thus affected. This matter will no doubt receive the attention of Dr. Hayden, the city health officer. It seems as if our food supply required considerable looking after.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

An Oklahoma Bandit Who Hails From Madera County.

On Saturday last a fight occurred in the Cherokee strip, Oklahoma territory, between the Dalton gang of murderers and train robbers and a United States marshal's posse at a town called Ingalls.

In the fight a man known as George Newcomb was shot, and later his dead body was found in a gulch about six miles from the scene of the battle.

Officer Fred Jackson, of Stone Corral fame, states that Newcomb's real name is Bufford, and that he and his people reside near Fresno Flats in Madera county.

He also states that Bufford, alias Newcomb, returned home and remained there over a month last winter at a time when officers were looking for him east, and that he left before he had been traced to Madera county.

Obituary.

Mrs. Martha E. Wadsworth, for many years a resident of Franklin, N. H., reached her eternal home, from this city August 23, 1893.

By this sore affliction a husband is bereft of a true and faithful wife, children of a devoted mother, and friends of one whose ever ready welcome was a feast.

Sincere and honest of purpose, a lover and helper at home, her dear ones could but love such a home. In this great trial may our Heavenly Father vouchsafe His spiritual comfort.

M. L. B.

Official Pay Day.

The following amounts were paid in to the county treasury yesterday by the county officials:

W. C. Guard, license	$1922 40
Jay Scott, sheriff's fees	276 65
Smith Norris, recorder's fees	571 90
W. A. Shepherd, clerk's fees	481 00
Total	$3,251 95

Tax Collector W. C. Guard left for Oakland Sunday to study the system of collecting taxes in Alameda county. It is his intention to change the system in use here for a simpler one.

Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as blind, bleeding or protruding, yield at once to Dr. Rosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the parts effected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cents. Druggist or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Rosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Smith Bros., druggists.

A Word to Ladies.

Ladies who desire a beautiful clear skin, free from pimples, boils, blotches and other eruptions, should commence at once to use Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills. They will also remove that heavy look about your eyes and make them bright, and will cure headache from whatever cause it arises. Remember you are only required to take one small pill at bed time, which is coated with pure sugar and will not gripe or produce any unpleasant sensation. Sold at 25c by Smith Bros., druggists.

Onions for Coughs and Colds.

There is no remedy that acts more promptly on the throat, lungs and chest than Onion Syrup. It loosens the phlegm enabling you to throw it off. It relieves that tightness and oppressive feeling in chest and all soreness of the lungs. As a tonic and restorative it has no equal. Dr. Gunn's Onion Syrup is medicated in a manner so as to be more effectual than the plain syrup and not have any taste or odor of the onions, making it very pleasant to take. Sold at 50c by Smith Bros. druggists.

THE HEATH CASE.

UNWARRANTED ASSERTIONS OF THE CHRONICLE.

A Strong Denial that Heath Can't Get a Fair Trial Here.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The San Francisco Chronicle has entered another plea for Richard S. Heath. The staying qualities of that paper are commendable. Its editorial columns have been freighted with sentiments favorable to Heath from the day he was put upon his trial, which lasted some forty days, to the present time. It the thought could be entertained that its remarkable interest in the Heath case was other than selfish and sordid, the reader of its editorials would take more stock in its sincerity.

When Heath was on trial the Chronicle found space in its editorial columns to defend him and, true to its client, it is again before the bar of public opinion seeking to turn the current thereof in his favor. In Friday's issue of that paper appears the following leading editorial entitled, "Heath's Second Trial," which I append in full, believing that it may have escaped the notice of many of your readers. This gross insult to Fresno county reads as follows:

"The Penal Code of this state provides that a criminal action may be removed from the court in which it is pending, on the application of the defendant, on the ground that a fair and impartial trial cannot be held in the county where the trial is pending. It is understood that under this section Richard S. Heath will move for a change of venue in his case from Fresno county to another county.

"Without entering into or discussing the question of the guilt or innocence of Heath, it is quite proper to say, for it is matter of common report, that Fresno county is divided into two hostile camps, and that under such circumstances it is next to impossible that Heath, who, rightly or wrongly, is associated with one of these factions, can have a fair and impartial trial. Indeed the former trial is, to an unprejudiced person, proof conclusive of that fact, for without testimony sufficient to convict Heath of any offense, let alone the midnight assassination of his personal and intimate friend, eleven jurors out of twelve voted to find him guilty of murder in the first degree.

"It is not the purpose of the law in this state to persecute a defendant, no matter of what he may be accused. When the district attorney, who represents the prosecution, has elicited testimony on the material issues of the case, and has guarded against the efforts of the defendant's counsel to make the worse appear the better reason, he has done his whole duty. It is not his part to secure conviction by the art and skill of the advocate, unless the evidence warrant it, nor to use his knowledge of his constituents to secure a jury predisposed to convict.

"If Richard S. Heath cannot have a fair and impartial trial in Fresno county his case should be removed before it comes to a second trial. The state of California is not so hungry for human life as to permit the conviction of any one without a fair and impartial trial, and if such a trial cannot be had in one county the case should be removed to another, as the law provides."

When the Chronicle says that "Fresno county is divided into two hostile camps" on the question of Heath's guilt or innocence and that therefore Heath cannot have a fair and impartial trial, it utters a falsehood wholly unsupported by the facts. That a few people, nearly all of Fresno city, strange to say, held to the suicide theory until Heath's own attorneys utterly abandoned it, and that those same people, stranger still, notwithstanding all the jury were of the opinion that Heath was on the ground at the time McWhirter was murdered, and eleven of them voted on the second ballot and continuously afterwards for murder in the first degree, have all along declared and still declare their belief in Heath's innocense, shows there is no such diversity of public opinion as to preclude the defendant from having a perfectly fair and impartial trial.

Neither are there "two hostile camps." Fresno county has over 40,000 inhabitants and out of that large number of people it will be no difficult matter to secure a jury of good and true men. "It is understood," says the Chronicle, "that Heath will move for a change of venue from Fresno county to an adjoining county." It is to be hoped that when that motion comes up it will be heard by one of our own superior judges, and that no dividing of responsibilities in this momentous matter will be practiced, by calling upon a judge of some other county to hear and decide the motion.

"The state of California is not so hungry for human life as to permit the conviction of anyone without a fair and impartial trial," says the article quoted, to which every honest man must say amen. Neither can the law abiding citizens of the state of California afford to have their citizens murdered and make no effort to bring to justice the murderers.

The eyes of the people of Fresno county are upon the conduct of this case and if any official digs his political grave by any act of his wherein the defendant is suffered to escape "a fair and impartial trial," that grave will be so deep and grass-grown that his best friend, if he should be so fortunate as to have one, will hunt in vain for a grease spot of the deceased.

WM. H. CROSTON.

JOHNSON'S RESIGNATION.

The Fire Department's Choice Will Probably Succeed Him.

It was rumored yesterday that O. P. Johnson, appointed engineer of fire engine No. 3 by the trustees last Thursday night, had decided not to accept the position.

Inquiry substantiated the rumor, the reason for Mr. Johnson's resignation being that he does not desire to become a member of the department if it will cause discord.

It is stated also that Mr. Johnson has denied making any derogatory remarks concerning the department. Mr. Johnson will probably hand in his resignation to the Board of Trustees at its meeting tomorrow night.

The fire department will again recommend their original nominee, Roberts, for the place, and it is believed the board will have become sufficiently convinced of the merits of that gentleman to ratify his nomination.

A BETROTHAL.

Miss Rosa Papasian and G. M. Mickel

THE CITY FATHERS.

Engineer Johnson Hands in His Resignation.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS

An Apportionment of the Tax Levy Made and the Dollar Limit Adopted.

The Board of City Trustees met at 7:30 last night, all members being present except Chairman Church, absent on leave.

The minutes of the preceding meetings were read and approved.

On motion J. C. Herrington was elected chairman pro tem.

The petition of Frank Martin for a license to run a liquor saloon at the corner of Fresno and F streets, was received and laid over under the rules.

The petition of Ernst Young for the transfer of the saloon license, corner of J and Tulare street, now held by F. Bramer, he having purchased the business, was read and granted.

The application of A. H. Kirkpatrick for the position of engineer of No. 3 engine of the fire department was received. He offers, if allowed to put the engine in order, to run the engine twelve months, free of all expense for repairs, barring accidents, and will leave $50 per month of salary as guarantee thereof. The application was ordered filed.

The resignation of O. P. Johnson, engineer on No. 3 was read and accepted.

Poundkeeper Crow's report for August shows that he captured 83 dogsduring that month, 15 of which number were redeemed, 62 destroyed and 5 sold. Horses taken up 5, redeemed 3, destroyed 2. Cows taken up 1. Cash received in fees $21.50, city's portion $8.25.

The report of City Recorder A. M. Clark shows that the fines collected by him during August amount to $86. The lovers of pigs contributed the greater part of this sum.

City Marshal Morgan reported that he had collected $960.65 in licenses during the month of August.

The amendment of the ordinance pertaining to increasing fire walls to 13 inches in thickness and 4 feet in height was read, and on motion passed by unanimous vote.

Mr. Frazier, agent of the S.P.R.R. Co., was present to confer with the board with regard to the proposed opening of Amador street. He stated that the authorities, on account of the fact that it might at some future time cripple the road and prevent them from locating railroad shops here, should the road conclude to do so, opposed it.

After some discussion by the board, citizens and others, a motion prevailed appointing City Attorney Risley a committee of one to confer with the railroad authorities, with full power to stipulate to close Tuolumne street on condition that Amador street be opened.

The matter of electing an engineer for engine No. 3 was continued until the next regular meeting.

On motion all bills were ordered placed on file.

A contract was presented by the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company and was referred to the fire and water committee.

City Clerk Shanklin submitted to the board the following estimate of expenses necessary to conduct the several departments of the municipal government for the year ending June 30, 1894, together with an estimate of the probable amount of revenue and the source thereof.

STREET DEPARTMENT.	
Sprinkling graded streets	$ 3,885 00
Water for street sprinkling	2,415 00
Sweeping paved streets	1,068 00
Gas and electric lights	8,112 00
Labor on streets and incidentals	1,800 00
Total	$17,880 00
SEWER DEPARTMENT.	
Water for flushing	$ 4,800 00
Care of sewage	4,000 00
Care of sewers	1,200 00
Incidental expenses	250 00
Total	$11,150 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT.	
Ten policemen at $900 per year	$ 9,000 00
Board of city prisoners, $26 per month	312 00
Telephone, fuel, equipments, incidentals	150 00
Rent, $25 per month	300 00
Total	$ 9,762 00
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.	
Clerk	$ 1,500 00
Marshal	1,500 00
Superintendent of streets	1,500 00
City attorney	1,200 00
City assessor	1,200 00
City recorder	600 00
City health officer	300 00
Chief of fire department	$300 00
Janitor of city hall	780 00
Stationery, printing and blank books	720 00
Total	$9,600 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Engine	$ 4,700 00
Two thousand feet of hose	1,600 00
Four horses at $150	600 00
Harness	300 00
Hose wagon	200 00
Two hosters	400 00
Ten hydrants	350 00
Hay and feed	900 00
Rent of two engine houses	600 00
Water	1,215 00
Light	300 00
Telephones	150 00
Fuel	500 00
Veterinary services	100 00
Horse shoeing	200 00
Stoking	400 00
Blacksmithing and repairs	350 00
Drug and chemicals	100 00
Repairs of harness	100 00
Salaries, three engineers at $90 per month	3,240 00
Nine drivers at $65 per month	7,020 00
Electrician at $40 per month	480 00
Expense of alarm	200 00
Freight, drayage, etc	20 00
Extra pay of firemen	200 00
Lumber, kindling, etc	150 00
Removing manure	75 00
Merchandise and incidentals	600 00
Total	$35,250 00
Interest and Sinking fund	15,350 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Two sprinkling wagons	$ 800 00
Care of park	750 00
Care of pound	900 00
Treasurer's commission	850 00
Contingent expenses	3,000 00
Total	$ 6,300 00
Library	2,500 00
Grand total	$97,882 00

RATE OF TAX LEVY.

Apportionment	$1.00 on $100
Sinking fund:	
Bond fund No. 1	.015
Bond fund No. 2	.065
Bond fund No. 3	.015
Bond fund No. 4	.125
	.22
Sewer fund	.10
Street fund	.25
Library fund	.03
General fund	.40
Total	$1.00

On motion the apportionment presented by the city clerk was adopted.

Moved that the library fund be cut down to $2000. Lost.

Matter of renting house for the chemical engine was referred to the fire and water committee.

The street superintendent reported expense of employing the unemployed on cleaning streets and alleys at $136.87. He asked the board to propose a place for the shovels purchased.

He also reported that the gutters on the streets are growing worse every day. He urged that it should be made a misdemeanor to turn water on the sidewalks with a hose, or else furnish him with a man to clean gutters. His report was accepted.

The city attorney was directed to draw an ordinance preventing the hosing of sidewalks, and also to prevent swill being drawn off in the city except between the hours of 8 p.m. and 7 a.m.

The street superintendent was instructed to order the alleys between H and K, from Fresno to Tulare streets.

Adjourned to the next regular meeting.

A Substitute For Leather.

Leather possesses such excellent qualities for the many purposes to which it is put that it would seem idle to seek a substitute. Nevertheless there are many persons who, while they find that leather serves as an effectual protective covering for the foot, find also that it is often obstinate in adapting itself to the requirements of individual feet or to the more or less physical abnormalities to which so many are subject. In such cases, if comfort is to be expected, only the most supple and yielding quality should be worn. At the same time, of course, it should be waterproof and durable. These qualities, so far as we have been able to judge, belong in a satisfactory degree to an interesting and new material called "flexus fibra." It appears to be a flax derived material, suitably prepared and oiled, so that to all appearance it is leather. It is particularly supple and flexible and takes a polish equally well with the best kinds of calf.

We have recently had occasion to wear a boot of which the "vamp" or cut front section consists entirely of flexus fibra and have purposely submitted it to somewhat undue strain, in spite of which no cracking of the material was perceived, while the sense of comfort to the foot was very evident. Flexus fibra, being a material of vegetable origin, is calculated also to facilitate free ventilation and thereby to obviate the discomfort arising from what is called "drawing" the feet. —London Lancet.

The Benefit of Work.

Though we all welcome a season of rest, yet if we were never to have anything in the way of regular duties to perform what a purposeless, worrying existence ours would become! The cricket disporting itself gayly through the summer hours thinks that no life can be as pleasant or as sweet as its happy go lucky improvident hours of idleness spent under blue skies and in the full glare of the glorious sunlight, yet when winter comes and the lack of thought for the morrow has proved disastrous, then it wishes that there had been less play and more serious employment that would have brought about more worthy results.

Outside of the worldly benefit that accrues from conscientious work, there are other advantages that few realize unless they have experienced them for themselves. The blues speed away before its helpful influence, time never drags, the edge of sorrow is made less keen, and a healthier mind and body stand forth as examples of the benefit to be derived from having something to do beyond idle gossiping, desultory fancy work or a round of dressing and dancing that may seem blissful in contemplation, but is in reality not one-half as satisfying as the discharge of regular duties that make one feel that one has accomplished something worth talking about.—Philadelphia Times.

Literary Veterans.

Every one knows what the tontine system of life insurance is. A number of people pay equal sums of money into a pool, the amount is put out at interest, and the surviving subscriber takes the accumulated sum. Similarly every man of letters gradually comes to be joint owner with other persons of a mass of valuable literary material which cannot be used by any of the joint owners so long as the others survive. But if he outlives the rest it all becomes his, and he can do what he will with it, without fear of hurting any one's feelings or disclosing anything that would work injury to the living or to the memory of the dead. Who is there that writes and is still under 50 who will not admit that the stories he knows the best and are the best worth telling are those that he cannot tell because of the score of people still on earth who would strip the disguises from his characters and read as biography what he designed to have pass as fiction? Which of us does not think he might do a magnum opus if there were no lives in being to hinder?—Scribner's.

What's In a Name?

From the extraordinary inscriptions over the doorways and on the vestibule glass of the apartment houses in the upper sections of the city it would appear that the owners and builders of these are driven to their wits' end to provide striking names for their houses. They remind one of the endless rows of "villas" with romantic names one sees in the suburbs of London. Only the London affair consists chiefly of name and is usually proportionately significant inversely with the grandeur of its appellation. Here it may be a first class apartment house at expensive rentals, a mere flat-house for people in ordinary circumstances or a tenement for poor laboring families.

The most fantastic, poetical, historical, geographical, bibliographical and even musical and scientific names are adopted, but you'll find when you come to flat hunting that there is nothing in a name. In some instances the builder has vaingloriously given the building his own name and left it to serve as a practical tombstone to register an existence on earth. But experience has demonstrated that "The Crowley," or "The Boxwood" and that ilk do not draw like "The Moselle," or "The Amsterdam," or "The Paderewski" and so on. Sentimental people will demand something for their money.—New York Herald.

His First Thought.

Fowling is now very little practiced in the Shetland islands, although many eggs are secured annually. Many thrilling stories of fowling adventure are told by the Shetlanders. A man who had undertaken to climb a certain steep cliff was neither very experienced nor very brave, although he boasted of being both. He pushed upward, however, briskly without looking behind until he had got up about 150 feet, when he stopped to breathe. The pause was fatal to his self possession, and he called out in tones of terror, "Men, men, I am going—I am going." But he still held on for a little, and it was not till he had shrieked many times "I am going" that he did fall headlong.

His comrades, having thus been warned, moved the boat out of the way, so that the poor fellow came sheer down into the deep water. Mighty was the plunge, but at length he rose to the surface, when of course he was instantly caught hold of and dragged into the boat. After many gasps and much spluttering of sea water from his mouth, his only remark was, "Eh, men, this is a sad story—I have lost my snuffbox."—

POLLEY'S MOTHER.

She Writes a Letter From Canada.

SAYS HER SON IS INNOCENT

Canadian Lawyers Quoted for the Benefit of Our Benighted People.

A letter was received by THE REPUBLICAN yesterday from Mrs. Polley, mother of F. W. Polley, one of the men charged with the murder of Louis B. McWhirter. It is a defense of her son and, as might be expected, the arguments she makes come from her heart rather than from her head. Her request that the letter be published is here complied with. It is as follows:

To the Intelligent People of Fresno:

We write to you in behalf of our innocent son, who, far from his country and home, has fallen into the hands of his enemies—been arrested and imprisoned for the last six months in your city, accused of being seen with the man, Mr. Heath, that it has pleased some of the Fresno people to accuse of murdering Mr. McWhirter. It seems strange to the people here that these men were not arrested at once after the deed was committed, the circumstances connected with the case being the same then that they were six months later, except the rewards not being offered.

We were pleased to see in a paper sent us that you have one man, Mr. Lane, who out of twelve was brave and honest enough to stand alone and declare what he believed to be the truth, showing that the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to the dictates of conscience he prized above all other liberties. We hope and pray that the jurymen who have our son's weal or woe in their hands may be of Mr. Lane's stamp—an honor to themselves and their city. It is such men as Mr. Lane that keep up the prestige of the place that is fortunate enough to call them citizens. It was this same spirit that influenced John Knox, Martin Luther and many others in your country and other countries, to stand before kings, popes and others in authority and state what they knew to be right, no matter if all the rest of the world said they were wrong. They feared only God and wrong doing.

We love what is brave and true. We do not understand how eleven men out of twelve could bring in murder in the first degree against a man that no one saw do the deed—only God. Were it not better and safer to leave it in His hands until it is known for a certainty the cause of Mr. McWhirter's death? It was sad enough from whatever cause, and we are sure that the people of Fresno will not do a worse crime by condemning anyone for it who may possibly be innocent.

In our country the prisoner always gets the benefit of the doubt, and it is also believed that it is better that ten who are guilty should escape than that one who is innocent should suffer. We cannot hear that there is any evidence against our son. His being seen with Mr. Heath the evening before and not being able to tell where he had his supper that night, or breakfast the next morning—our lawyers here say it is no evidence at all. Now, many young men away from home and without families could tell where they had their supper or breakfast six months ago—we could not.

We trust our son is among intelligent and Christian people, who will see that he has a fair trial and that justice is done him. He tells us that he knows nothing about it, and that all he asks of those who have been the means of his arrest is that they tell the truth—not a great request surely.

We know that he knows no more about it than we do, 3000 miles away, and trust that the people in Fresno (who are not interested in a money way) will see that to convict the innocent would be far worse in its consequences to him, his people, and themselves than it was for the family and friends of Mrs. McWhirter.

It would be much better for our son and us if he had died, even under such sad circumstances as Mr. McWhirter did. We extend our sympathy to the family of Mr. McWhirter, and say that had our son known he would have done everything in his power to save them or others from suffering. We do not ask you to believe our statement alone, being his mother, but refer you to any or all those in authority here who have shown us great kindness in this the day of our calamity, and have offered to assist or help us and our son in any way, feeling sure that a grievous wrong has been committed.

We read in one of your papers that it was time some one was convicted for the many crimes committed in California. We protest against it being our son. If the laws of your state demand that some one be made an example of, we ask as a favor for us that you choose some one else for the sacrifice, and not our son, who is innocent and a stranger, and has never given up his allegiance to his Queen and country. You sing:

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing."

We have often sung this to our son, who left us to make a home with you and found a prison instead. What a mockery it must seem to him, being incent, shut up from his fellow beings all these weary days, weeks and months, and in a country, too, whose motto we have always understood is equal rights and liberty.

We send sincere thanks to the officers in attendance on our son, to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, also to all those who have ministered and shown kindness to our son in his loneliness and sorrow.

We now commend our dear innocent son to the kind Heavenly Father who rules in Heaven, and amongst the armies of men puts lying lips to silence, and does not always give the battle to the strong nor to men of might.

ISABELLA M. POLLEY.
Simcoe, Canada, August 28, 1893.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sheriff Scott and Deputies Timmins, Peck and Bradford were called to Selma Saturday night, some of the people there fearing further trouble. No new disturbance occurred, however, and they returned to Fresno Sunday.

Only a few outside precincts in addition to those already given in THE REPUBLICAN have been heard from on the bond election. Nearly all of them give majorities against the bonds. There is no doubt that they have been defeated.

Henry Werder was arrested yesterday on complaint of I. G. Levy, who charged him with disturbing his peace. Werder, it is alleged, stood in front of Levy & Langley's labor bureau on I street and tried to prevent working men from patronizing the place.

The agent of Sells' circus was before the Board of Supervisors yesterday asking them to reduce the circus license on the ground that it was "such a little one." However the bills will state that it is the grandest aggregation assembled since Noah went arking with a menagerie just the same.

W. H. Bull, the artist, and Charles Baley, the mountaineer, got back from Tilipiti valley yesterday, after an outing of seven weeks. They started to come back three weeks ago, but a detrailed mule blocked the way and they remained longer. Mr. Bull is fervent in his admiration of the scenery in that quarter of the country.

SISTER JONES' CONFESSION.

I thought the deacon liked me, yit
I warn't adzackly shore of it.
Fer, mind ye, time and time ag'in
When jiners 'ud be comin in
I'd see him shakin hands as free
With all the sisters as with me!
But jurin last revival, where
He called on me to lead in prayer
An kneeled there with me, side by side,
An whispered 'a 'he felt sanctified
Jes' ketchin of my garment's hem,"
That settled things as far as them
There other winmin was concerned!
And—well, I know I must 'a' turned
A dozen colors! Flirtrid? Lal
No mortal sinner never saw
A gladder widder than the one
A-kneelin there and wonderin
Whod pray! So I'd, upon my word,
I ruthly couldn't thank the Lord!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

ONE DAY'S FISHING.

"Like a blooming idiot," said the major, "I agreed to take the colonel fishing.

"Well, the next afternoon, which was Saturday, he came around with a fishing rod that I gave him, and when I got into the cab blame me if he didn't have a trunk. 'Got my things in that,' said he, and may I eternally fry if there weren't things enough in that trunk to stock a pawnshop. By ged, he had everything from evening clothes to a patent bootjack. But he hasn't them any more," and the major chuckled.

"We started for Mud Run, out in Pennsylvania. I'd never been there before, but a man told me there was good fishing there. He was a liar, by the way.

"About the time we got started the colonel wanted to smoke, and by the hind hobs of Gehenna if he hadn't packed all the cigars in that bloody trunk. When I cussed, he tried to get up in the baggage car and was nearly killed. Then he got some bad cigars from the porter and growled for an hour steady. Pretty soon he wanted a drink, and the whisky was in that confounded trunk.

"The woman at the hotel where we got out said it was too late to get anything to eat, and the colonel got mad and called me a burbling chump for dragging him out into the wilderness.

"When the boy waked us in the morning, the colonel kicked because he had to get up so early. He had the deuce of a time finding his things in that infernal trunk, and he kicked because I got impatient.

"The woman at the hotel looked queer when we got down. 'Going fishing?' says she. 'You'd better look out for the constable. It's against the law to fish round here Sundays.'

"'Say,' says the colonel, 'I'm not going to get locked up and bring eternal disgrace upon my family.' I choked him off finally, and we started. Then we met a farmer, and he 'lowed that we'd get in trouble if we fished on Sunday. The driver grinned and the colonel, like the eternal galoot he is, says, 'I told you so.' It took me about 10 minutes to choke him off, but he growled all the way to the stream.

"'Say,' continued the major, "did you ever see the colonel catch trout? No? Well, neither did anybody else. He couldn't catch a trout in a week of leap years. By ged, it was a sight to see him whip the stream. It was like driving balky mules over a broken bridge. He banged that river until half the fish in it were scared to death, and I guess he thought he could catch trout by knocking them stone dead with his rod. He lost about two dozen flies trying to cast half the length of his rod, and then he got his line all tangled up in the bushes. Did you ever hear the colonel swear? Well, bodcarriers and river pirates aren't in it with the colonel. Talk about breaking the Sabbath! Why, the colonel swore enough to send an army to perdition for eternity.

"While the colonel was cussing everything in sight the driver came tearing down the road, waving his hands like a windmill in full sail.

"'Hi!' he yelled, 'the constable's coming, and he's after you too. You'd better get. Cut up through the woods there, and I'll meet you at the turn of the pike.'

"We didn't know where the turn of the pike was, but the colonel grabbed me by the arm and hustled up into the woods. When we got under cover, he was steaming like a soap factory and cussing me too.

"'What in the name of thunder did you ever bring me out here for? You want to get me arrested, do you?'

"I was that speechless that I couldn't answer. I just stood and looked at him. Pretty soon I recovered.

"'Brought you out here?' said I. 'You blooming blot of idiocy, who brought you out here? You came yourself.'

"Then the colonel got madder than ever, and he wouldn't talk again. But that was a mercy.

"It was getting along toward dark when we got to the hotel. The colonel was prancing up to the front door when the man who drove the team come out of a barn.

"'Hey,' says he, 'the constable's waiting for you fellows. He's over to the hotel.'

"Maybe I and the colonel didn't run. We just lit out and hung around in the brush until it was plum dark. Then we crawled back to the hotel, but the constable was still sitting there.

"Then the colonel tried to make a bolt to the woods, and the constable saw him. With a whole pack in full cry after us, the colonel and I ran down the hill. I guess we outdistanced the constable and his crew. But after awhile they came after us with lanterns, and we had to run again. Up in the heavy brush they lost us, and when we got our wind we struck out for the railroad.

"The nearest station was 10 miles away, and the colonel was nearly dead before we got half way there. He sat down on a tie and swore that he was dying. He was wet through and about the most miserable man that ever cussed a streak of hard luck.

"The colonel got so bad that I got some chips and started a fire by the railroad track. He lay down beside it and tried to get dry. He was just beginning to grunt, when there was a roar down the road, and the train came puffing round the curve.

"The first thing the engineer saw I guess was our fire, and then you should have heard the racket. He just turned all his steam into his old whistle and tooted like a fiend possessed. The train came to a standstill by our fire, and then the conductor came racing up, swearing awfully. I got out. The colonel expostulated, but they were so mad they were going to thrash him. I got on the platform of the last car, and blow me if they would let the colonel get on. He prayed and pleaded, but the conductor said no, and the train started with the colonel doing more cussing.

"When the last car was abreast, however, the colonel grabbed the hand bar and hung on for his life. He took steps about four yards long, and when the train got going he just sailed out behind. I yanked and pulled till I got him aboard. My, I thought he was going to die. But he didn't. After awhile he began swearing again, and then I felt relieved.

"After we had gone about 10 miles we got up to get into the car. The colonel went first, but he hadn't taken two steps when he fell back with a gasp.

"'What's the matter?' says I.

"'Matter?' says he. 'The constable's in that car.'

"And sure enough he was. Then we went out on the steps and sat in the cold. The colonel shivered till he rocked the car, and he more than lit into me. Say, I've been sworn at in 15 different languages, but the way the colonel sailed into me was art. I sat there and groaned, and for about 26 miles the train left a streak of blue behind.

"We rode on the tail of that car for 50 miles, and the colonel swore all the way. Every time we came to a station we got off and hid. And after every station the colonel was worse than ever.

"Finally it got so bad that I got desperate and went into the car. The constable was gone. I asked a red nosed man in the back seat where the constable was, and he told me that the constable had left the train an hour before. And there we two blooming chumps sat on that platform all that time.

"I bet the colonel sit there for about an hour more before I went out and told him. And then you should have heard him curse. It was awful, and I had to leave him. I haven't seen him since."

Just then a limp figure came slouching around the corner. When it saw the major, there was a start of surprise. It made a vain attempt to escape discovery. The major saw, and with a dash he secured the cringing form. It was the colonel.

"Colonel," said the major, "let bygones be bygones."

"They are," said the colonel. "Let's take a drink."

And they did.—New York World.

A Quaint Custom.

A unique proceeding in connection with the distribution of the White Bread Meadow charity takes place annually during the first week in April at Bourne, Lincolnshire. By the will of Richard Clay, gentleman, dated July 2, 1770, some land was allotted to the inhabitants for the time being residing in the east portion of the town, the rent being every year laid out in bread and distributed to the householders and commoners. The letting of the meadow is attended by a large concourse of people, the bidding being regulated by the running of boys.

The auctioneer starts the boys to run a fixed distance, whereupon he requests bids for renting the property one year. If a bid is made during the time the boys are running, they are immediately started off again and again until no bid shall have been made during the time the boys are running, when the last bidder is declared the lessee. The public afterward adjourn to an inn, where a spread of spring onions, cheese and beer are supplied ad lib. to all who wish to partake, after which a committee for managing the charity for the following year is appointed.—Million.

Men and Bears.

A man named Conn went hunting for bear near Creede, Colo., the other day. He wanted to do a little killing just for fun. Presently he stirred up a she bear with two cubs, and he banged away at the cubs, wounding both. The mother resented this boisterous humor and chased Mr. Conn up a tree and dallied with him awhile herself. Mr. Conn was buried by his friends next day, a victim of his own superexuberant lust for fun.

The bear is a peaceable, inoffensive creature. It seeks a home remote from the haunts of humanity. It certainly seems to have some rights which mankind should respect. We have no sympathy with people who make a practice of going about slaughtering game in cold blood merely "for the fun of the thing." If man is so inhuman as not to enact and conserve laws for the protection of the bear, we certainly shall applaud the bear for protecting itself.—Chicago Record.

Curiosities About Observatories.

The first recorded observatory was on the top of the temple of Belus; the tomb of Osymandias in Egypt was the second. This last contained a golden astronomical circle 200 feet in diameter. Another at Benares, India, is believed to be almost as ancient as either of the other two. The first in Europe was erected at Cassoli in 1561; that of Tycho Brahe at Uraniburg was built in 1576. The Paris observatory dates from 1667 and that of Greenwich is two years older. The one at Nuremberg was erected in 1678 and that at Berlin in 1711. The famous Bologna tower was built in 1714. The Stockholm, Utrecht, Copenhagen and Lisbon observatories were built in 1740, 1650, 1656 and 1728 respectively.—Philadelphia Press.

AN UP TO DATE SOLILOQUY.

To paint or not to paint? That is the question.
Whether 'tis better on one's cheeks to suffer
The marks inflicted by a wearing season,
Or take these aspersions increasing paleness
And with the rouge pot end it? To paint, to forge—
That's all, and by a simple smear to insult
Time's onset and to change the nasty hue
Our flesh is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To paint, to rouge;
To rouge, perchance to daub—aye, there's the rub,
For, of that simple smear, the mess some make
Must give us pause and bid us hesitate
Ere we supply ourselves with new complexions.
For who would bear the marks of dining out,
Of crowded balls, of visits to the opera,
Of smart reunions and of sleep curtail'd,
When she herself might bring youth's roses back
With a soft lace's feet? Who would still be pale,
But that the dread of rouging badly done,
Of paint put on with ineffective touch,
And clumsily withal, puzzles the will
And makes us rather wear the hue we have
Than rouge a new one when we scarce know how?
Thus does self consciousness and fear of ridicule
Make cowards of some of us, though not of all,
And keep us, in the midst of painted blushes,
Still sickled o'er with a pale cast of cheek.
—London Truth.

Recent Women Explorers.

Mrs. Peary is not the only woman who accompanies her husband on dangerous exploring trips. The wife of the arctic explorer, Dr. Nansen, is his companion in all his perilous exploits. She is described as a "jolly, bright little woman, with dark hair," who has given up many luxuries to reside with the doctor at Sysaker, six miles from Christiania. She enters with enthusiasm into all the explorer's schemes for the success of each new expedition. The cabin of the boat in which they propose to make their next trip is only 18 feet square and is to be used as dining room, workroom and drawing room.

Another woman explorer of cold latitudes is a Mrs. Burgess, the wife of a member of the Newfoundland assembly, who accomplished the remarkable feat of accompanying her husband a distance of 230 miles over snow and ice on snowshoes to attend the session at St. John's. They had no guide and a sledge of three dogs for their luggage and provisions. At one time it was necessary to cross an arm of the sea 11 miles wide in a leaky boat; at another they were obliged to cross rivers in the interior by means of trees, but throughout the journey this plucky woman was equal to any emergency.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A SOCIAL TIME.

Party Given Saturday Night by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

A pleasant party was given Mr. and Mrs. William F. Rogers by a number of their friends at their residence, 1849 E street, on Saturday evening.

Music and dancing were the pastimes of the evening, and the merriment was kept up till midnight when all partook of a fine supper which had been prepared by the hostess. This despatched, dancing was resumed and continued till the small hours of morn, when all departed to their homes, pleased with the entertainment.

Among those present were the Misses Annie Windt, Ida Hemphill, Eva Dunn, May Sheldon, Miss Purcell, Becka Campbell, Sadie Brice, Jessie Sutton, Miss Bunell, Mesdames Emmerson, Dallie, Boltinghouse and Slater,

Messrs. Will Tooney, Al Shelly, Grant Boltinghouse, Chester Harman, Ed Dryden, Bud Witten, Zack Witten, Bert Brice, Frank Boltinghouse, George Gillman, Mr. Doyle and others.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

38 YEARS

Capt. A. P. Loud, of Hampden, Me., sailed the seas, and for five years was superintendent of the U. S. seal fisheries in Alaska. He says: "I was extremely nervous; had a severe pain in the region of my heart. Could not sleep. Was treated by eminent physicians without benefit. Finally I used Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine, and now have the best of health." These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., $1 a bottle, 6 bottles $5, express prepaid. Contain no opiates.

For sale by Webster Bros., corner of Mariposa and K streets.

Must Go! Must Go!

SHOES

SHOES FOR THE PACKING SEASON.

Note the Following Low Prices:

$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties now	$ .75
$1.50 Ladies' Dongola Oxford Ties now	1 00
$2 Ladies' extra quality Dongola Oxford Ties now	1 25
$3 Ladies' fine French Kid Oxford Ties, any style, all sizes and widths, now	2 00

Ladies' Canvas and Russet Ties and Shoes going at less than cost.

631 pairs of odds and ends, ranging in price from $2 to $3, going at

—$1.50!—

For the Next 10 Days

We will have on special sale a line of Misses' School Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, which have formerly been sold at $1.50 per pair, now

$1.00

The same Shoe in children's sizes, 8 to 10½, at 85c per pair.

WHITE FRONT STORES

(Poor Man's Friend)

South I Street, Fresno, California.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

There are many irons up, yet

There is but One Regular Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Works in Fresno

And that is at 1137 I street.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Prices very reasonable. Work delivered free. Country orders solicited; express paid one way.

HALL & WITTEN

UNDERTAKERS.

We have in our employ an experienced lady assistant. 1027 I st. Telephone No. 125.

Your Choice of Useful Books

Free! Free!

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE REPUBLICAN

(Daily or Weekly) May Secure a Copy of Either

"The Ladies' Own Cook Book" or "Our Family Physician"

By sending to this office the name of a new subscriber to either daily or weekly with pay for first month for daily (sixty cents) or three months (seventy-five cents) for weekly.

These books are, either of them, worth many times the price of the paper, but are given away so as to increase the already large circulation of THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN and FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

The books are well and substantially bound, clearly printed, and are highly useful in the household.

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN

Is a standard work, over 100,000 copies having been printed and sold. It was compiled and edited by H. R. Stout, M. D., a physician of more than national reputation. It is a plain, practical and reliable guide to the detection and treatment of all the diseases common to the country. Designed for use by people who have not made the practice of medicine a study or a business and who are not supposed to be familiar with technical phrases and names, but want information stated in plain English. Gives separately with every disease the treatment prescribed by each of the "schools" and full and explicit directions for nursing the sick, preparation of food for the sick, etc.

To know when to go after a doctor is an important thing. Nine times out of ten calling one is a useless expense, while failing to call one at the proper time may cost a life. This book contains 540 pages, bound in cloth, making an ornamental, as well as useful, addition to any library.

THE LADIES' OWN COOK BOOK

Is a practical and economical guide to cooking, canning, curing and preserving. Including also a chapter on confectionery, showing how to make all kinds of candies, ice cream, etc., by MRS. JANE WARREN.

This book is a standard authority on cooking. It is very tastefully printed and bound in oilcloth.

A copy of either of these valuable books will be presented to any subscribre of THE REPUBLICAN, according to the terms set forth above.

Send name and address with remittance in Wells Fargo or P.O. money order to

The Fresno Republican

[Or Call at the Office at

1842 Tulare Street, Fresno, Cal

TWO RASCALS.

How They Victimized a Merchant.

WORTHLESS CHECKS PRESENTED

Way of Variety They Also Do Some Shoplifting.

Officers Mernin and Woods made a capture last evening which may turn out to be an important one. In any event, the men arrested will be a greater nuisance to the county jail than they are likely to be to society.

Yesterday afternoon two men entered a store on I street and one of them bought some clothing, offering a check for $15 in payment. They appeared to have come in from the vineyards, and as the merchant in question does a large business with vineyardists, frequently taking checks in payment, he cashed the paper and gave the customer the balance due him.

In the evening about 7 o'clock the same men entered the same store and proceeded to make some purchases. One of them, who afterwards gave his name as George McCowan seemed to be the moneyed man of the outfit, for he stated he would pay for what his companion, Leon De Ward got as well as for his own purchases.

McCowan bought some underclothes, which the clerk put in a box for him, and then waited on DeWard. McCowan had taken from the counter. McCowan then offered a check in payment for the goods, which the clerk sent to the cashier for inspection. The cashier sent it back, refusing to accept it.

About this time the clerk who waited on the man in the afternoon came in and recognized them. Being informed of what had just happened, he sent for Policeman Mernin. McCowan and DeWard, seeing things were assuming a threatening shape, made towards a saloon. One of them entered it with the intention of escaping through the rear door, but was confronted there by Officer Mernin, who put him under arrest. Officer Wood, who happened along, arrested the other man, and took both of them to jail, where they were booked for petty larceny.

Both the checks are on the blanks of the Farmers' bank. The one for $15 is made payable to George McKee and the $12 check is made out to John Howard. Both are signed by Hughes & Baker. The writing is not very legible and the names may be somewhat different from those given.

The check they succeeded in passing was endorsed by McCowan with his mark, he pretending to be unable to write. The appearance of the checks and the peculiar action of the men led the authorities to believe the checks to be forgeries. As the banks were closed when the checks were passed no investigation could be made, but the matter will be examined into today.

The men are said to be very unprepossessing in appearance and the police believe them to be hard characters. When searched at the jail there was found on them a number of new articles such as a razor, socks, tobacco, pipes, etc. DeWard claims to be a friend of Billy Levinson.

A Cook Book Free.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal mentioning the FRESNO REPUBLICAN. This book has been tried by ourselves and is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and bonne cookery, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest as well as of the most economical and home like, is provided for. Remember "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid, to any lady sending her address (name, town and state) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card is as good as letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

California Fruit Sales.

The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at auction yesterday at the following prices:

Boston—Bartlett's $2.25@2.85; plums $1.40@1.85.

New York—Crates Tokay $3@3.25; half crates Tokay $1.60@1.75; Bartletts $2.25@2.75; prunes $1.35@1.50.

Chicago—Crates Tokay $2.05; half crates Tokay $1.40; half crates muscat $1.10; Bartletts $1.80@2.10; ripe $1.15@1.65; fall pears $1.15@1.50; plums $1.10@1.30; peaches $1@1.15.

COURT NOTES.

Business Transacted and Jury Drawn in Department 2.

People vs. Fred Prescott: burglary: arraigned and pleads not guilty.

People vs. Walter Weaver, Elmo Headly and James Baker: burglary: arraigned, and plead not guilty.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR, DEPARTMENT 2.

People vs. James Baker: burglary: set for September 18th.

People vs. A. M. Dilwood: burglary: set for September 18th.

People vs. W. S. James: burglary; set for September 19th.

People vs. John Wells; perjury: set for September 20th.

People vs. Walter Weaver: burglary: set for September 20th.

People vs. Rufus Mees: assault to murder: set for September 22d.

People vs. Charles Fitzell: burglary: set for September 25d.

People vs. Thomas Williams: murder: set for September 25th.

People vs. Walter Weaver, Elmo Headley and James Baker: burglary: set for September 27th.

People vs. Sidney Jones: murder: set for September 28th.

JURY DRAWN IN DEPARTMENT 2.

The following jurors were drawn, to be summoned to appear in department 2, Judge Holmes presiding, to appear at 10 o'clock a.m., September 18, 1893:

First district—None. Second district—Samuel Bruce, J. F. Darnold, Henry D. Robsen, P. J. Otis, Edward O. Hogan, R. M. Mathews, J. W. Humphrey, R. T. Owens, William M. Button. Third district—Samuel Rowe, John J. Olbert, A. P. Adelgarth, George A. Armstrong, T. R. Brown, Thomas Ockenden, W. F. Blaney, Willis E. Reed, J. B. Hill, J. M. Martin, John Jonsen, James Armstrong, George B. Rowell, W. A. Cowan. Fourth district—John Adkinson, G. W. Jont. Sam Dickison, E. C. Adams, J. G. S. Arrants, John L. Ashley, F. A. Draper, William Johns. Fifth district—W. McHaley, G. D. Fiske, W. E. Qualls, John Reed, Henry Akers, W. L. Carey, S. B. Abbots, B. H. Baren, David Qualls.

TO DISORGANIZE.

Meeting of the Madera Irrigation District Directors.

The board of directors of the Madera Irrigation district met in the office of the Commercial bank Tuesday morning. Directors Mordecai, Ward, Roberts and Shedd were present.

Captain Ward read a petition which was signed by over half of those who were on the irrigation assessment roll asking that the Madera Irrigation district be disorganized.

The matter was discussed by the directors nearly all of those present favoring calling a special election at which all those interested could vote on the question.

Miles Wallace informed the board of the necessary steps to be taken in calling the election and further stated that the law required that before the district could be disorganized whatever debt it had incurred should be paid off and for that purpose a small assessment would have to be levied. As the debt was a small one—between $4000 and $5000—the assessment on a $4,000,000 basis would be inappreciable.

Mr. Wallace stated that the board had authority to act on the petition as it conformed to the law passed by the last legislature which provided for the disorganization of the irrigation district.

Captain Ward stated that he had examined the assessment roll and found that the petitioners represented more than one-half of those on the roll.

It was finally decided to call an election to see whether or not the majority of the people of the district are in favor of disorganizing the district.

The directors have not yet fixed the date for holding the election.—Madera Mercury.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board Yesterday.

September 6th.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, full board.

W. A. Shepherd clerk, by J. B. Johnson deputy.

The auditor was directed to draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of the California Electrical Supply and Construction Company for the sum of $450, for labor performed and material furnished in wiring the court house and additions thereto.

The board granted the application of Albert Albrecht, justice of the peace for the Fourth judicial township, for leave of absence from the state for a term of sixty days.

The board appropriated the sum of $250 for the Midwinter Fair commission, to be used for the purpose of purchasing glass jars for the preservation of fruit, etc.

Adjourned until tomorrow, September 7, at 10 a.m.

FIRST CARLOAD OF RAISINS

Shipped Yesterday by the Home Packing Company.

The Fresno Home Packing company, with its usual energy, has scored the first point in raisins this year, shipping the first car of new raisins yesterday, five days earlier than the first car was shipped last year.

The competition for best goods, best prices and prompt returns is now on and the Fresno Home Packing company is determined not to be outstripped.

A FINE EXHIBIT.

Fresno's Display for the Midwinter Fair.

WHAT THE COMMISSION WANTS

A Representative Exhibit of Fresno County's Products—No Cereals Yet Received.

Fresno county's exhibit for the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco is assuming large proportions. Even as it is it would make a very creditable display, but when completed it will probably eclipse anything in that line Fresno has yet done.

The rooms of the commission on I street are visited daily by a large number of people, who express surprise and gratification at the handsome display of fresh fruits. It seems to be the general opinion that so far as quality goes the present display is far superior to the one collected for the World's Fair. Besides the, Midwinter exhibit is costing the county nothing, while the one sent to Chicago was a very expensive affair.

While it is unlikely that the Midwinter Fair will be on the scale it was at first proposed to have it, it will nevertheless be a very fine exposition. What it may lack in quantity it is intended to make up in quality, and there will be many unique features that will prove particularly interesting. Many of the finest foreign exhibits and special features at the World's Fair will be on exhibition at the Midwinter Fair, so that those who will visit the latter will see what was best at the former. Work will be begun on the buildings in a few days.

As for the Fresno exhibit, it must be the best there and everyone should contribute to make it a complete and handsome one. Every product of the county should be well represented. While the display of fresh fruits is an exceptionally fine one, our cereals are altogether unrepresented. The commission requests that such farmers as can afford it send in sheaves of wheat, barley, etc. A good display of Egyptian and Indian corn is also desired and pampas plumes in any number will be acceptable.

Contributions of choice raisins and dried fruits of all kinds are also solicited and the good housewives might show their interest by donating jellies, preserves, etc. Specimens of wool, silk and minerals are necessary to make the exhibit a thoroughly representative one. Some vegetables have been donated, but there is room for much more.

The commissioners are doing excellent work and deserve all the more credit for doing it gratis. Every contributor may put his name and residence on his contribution. The following articles were received yesterday:

G. C. Karaugian, Central colony, muscat grapes.

G. M. Virgin, Fresno, Rose of Peru and Malaga grapes.

William Rice, West Park, Damson and Purple Downey plums and petit prunes.

Oscar Hansen, Washington colony, Hungarian prunes.

R. N. Barstow, Fresno, muscat grapes.

S. N. Mitrovich, Fresno, case of white Adriatic figs.

W. D. Rankin, Selma, seedling nectarines.

Charles Coppin, Scandinavian colony, China yard beans, so called because they are as long as a yard measure.

J. Steinwand, Easterby, Bartlett pears.

M. Derieke, Fresno, two pumpkins, weighing sixty and seventy pounds respectively.

GLANDERS PREVALENT.

Veterinary Inspector Graham Reports Numerous Cases.

Dr. James Graham, the county veterinary inspector, reports that glanders still exist to a considerable extent in the county.

He also states that the disease is likely to continue; unless people take more care to prevent the spread of the contagion.

The difficulty is that the owners of glandered horses continue to work the animals as long as they can get work out of them, not caring what will result to unaffected animals of others.

A few years ago the horses of a threshing outfit in the southern part of the county were ruined by one old glandered crow bait which the owner worked with the others in the hope to get a few more days work out of him, and save purchasing another animal. The economy cost the owner about $2000.

During the month of August Dr. Graham condemned and destroyed eight horses afflicted with the disease. He will order all animals destroyed that are afflicted with the disease, and will prosecute owners who infringe the law with regard to this subject.

Thus far no cases of persons afflicted with this dreadful contagion have been reported here, but several fearful deaths have occurred from the disease in other parts of the state. If people could but realize the great danger and horrible nature of the disease, they would not be inclined to take the great risks attending handling glandered animals.

William H. Taylor, one of the best known pioneer stage coach and pony express men on the coast, died at San Luis Obispo Wednesday, aged 68 years.

THE TAX LEVY FIXED.

The Apportionment Made to the Several Funds.

Owing to the large amount of clerical work to be done in the office of the auditor and tax collector the board of supervisors have agreed upon a rate which at the proper time will be confirmed by an order of the board.

At the last moment it was found that the rate of $1.75 on the $100, assessed valuation would not be sufficient and the rate had to be raised to $1.80.

The apportionment to the several funds and the amount to each fund with the exception of the road fund will be found below.

The amount of the road fund will be about $80,000, the exact figures are not given for the reason that this fund is assessed on property outside of incorporated cities.

The road fund becomes the street fund in the cities and is fixed by the city trustees.

The total amount of taxes to be raised by the county government will be about $600,000 the present year.

FUND APPORTIONMENT.

The following is the rate of each fund and the amount of taxes apportioned thereto:

State, .576	$290,943 24
General, .60	174,429 90
School, .17	59,306 17
Indigent, .05	17,442 91
Salary, .054	18,838 43
Road, .32	
Bridge bond, .03	10,465 80
Building, .10	34,885 98
Totals	$516,312 51

MATRIMONIAL BLISS.

Wedding of J. W. Bishop and Miss Mary B. Roscoe.

On Tuesday evening at the residence of M. L. Williams, 1805 K street, occurred the wedding of J. W. Bishop and Miss Mary B. Roscoe. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Martin, in the presence of a few intimate friends of the contracting parties.

After the ceremony a sumptious supper was served, the festivities being kept up till a late hour. Those present were:

Judge and Mrs. M. K. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Martin, Miss Maud McDonald and Frank Helm.

Both the bride and groom are well known here and have many friends. Mr. Bishop is a member of the firm of Doolittle & Bishop, real estate and insurance agents. The bride came here from Tennessee some years ago and has endeared herself to a wide circle of friends by her amiability. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will make their home in a cosy residence on K street.

PEACE NOW REIGNS.

RIVAL BAPTIST CHURCHES BECOME RECONCILED.

The Emmanuel Congregation Admitted to the Convention.

The Resolution.

White-winged peace now hovers over the Fresno Baptists, and the members of the First Baptist church and of the Emmanuel church no longer bite their thumbs at one another as they pass each other on the boulevard.

The trouble has been of long standing and has wearied the members of both congregations, so there is exceeding joy that everything has at last been satisfactorily settled.

The organization of the Emmanuel church was the result of a schism caused by a difference of opinion among the members of the First church as to the nature of certain improvements in the church building. The dissatisfied members asked for letters of dismission and received them.

Shortly thereafter the latter organized a second Baptist church, naming it Emmanuel. Rev. Dr. Turner was given the call. When the Emmanuel congregation held their recognition service Rev. H. G. De Witt of the First church was not invited.

During the state convention of the Baptist churches, held at Twin Lakes last June, Rev. H. G. De Witt opposed the recognition of the Emmanuel church on the ground that it was too near his field of labor and because he had not been invited to its council of recognition. This was opposed by Emmanuel's representative and a committee was appointed to decide the matter.

This committee consisted of W. R. Strong of Sacramento, John H. Stevens of San Francisco, J. T. Latimer of Oakland, U. E. McCune of Dixon and C. N. Whittemore of Ceres. The committee arrived in this city Sunday, and heard the arguments in the case Monday and Tuesday. Rev. I. D. Wood presented Emmanuel's side, and Rev. H. G. De-Witt appeared for the First Baptist church.

It was rumored that it was the purpose of the committee to investigate some charges against Dr. DeWitt, but this proved to be without foundation. The committee was appointed merely to decide upon the eligibility of the Emmanuel church to membership in the convention. After hearing the arguments the following resolution was passed by the committee:

Resolved, That the Emmanuel church remove to a reasonable distance from the First church as soon as a suitable location can be found and secured, and that the First church and its pastor withdraw all opposition to the admission of the Emmanuel church to the association and convention.

This agreement was signed by the representatives of both churches.

A meeting of the members of Emmanuel church was to have been held last evening for the purpose of deciding whether they should apply for admission to the Tulare association, but it had to be postponed on account of the inclement weather. The meeting will be held Sunday morning.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Business Transacted by the Board Yesterday.

FRESNO, September 7th.

Minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met in their office pursuant to adjournment. Present full board, W. A. Shepherd clerk, by Jas. Johnson, deputy.

It was ordered that the auditor draw his warrant on road district No. 8 in favor of H. C. Smith, assignee of J. D. McDougald, contractor for Sequoia mills road, for the sum of $444.25, being amount due for labor performed on said contract for the month of August.

The tax collector having filed herein a list of parties delinquent for county license for the quarter ending September 1, 1893,

It was ordered the same be referred to the district attorney with directions to take proper proceedings therein.

It was ordered that the auditor draw his warrant on the general fund in favor of Dalziel & Moller for the sum of $650 for material furnished and labor performed in remodeling the heating system of the court house.

The board had under consideration county demands pending which adjourned until tomorrow September 8th at 10 a. m.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL

Mistaken Notions of Its Uses and Purposes.

FOR THE USE OF CITIZENS ONLY

Rums and Vags Apply for Admission at the Rate of Three Hundred a Month.

There is a mistaken notion abroad with regard to the functions and purposes of a county hospital which is well to speak of in connection with recent occurrences.

The primary purpose of the county hospital is to care for indigent citizens of the county, those destitute of property, whether in or out of health.

Humanely speaking no destitute person is refused temporary treatment if absolutely in need of it, but the hospital is for the sole use of citizens of the county, and no one else has a right to demand admission.

Any other rule would prove disastrous to the county from the fact that Fresno, or any other county, might be called upon to support the half or the whole of the pauper sick of the state if they had the option to go where they pleased and demand admission to and support in the county hospital.

The citizens of this county have no conception of the number of tramps and bums that apply daily for admission, no one of whom has a legal residence in the county, nor of the schemes they resort to to secure it.

They average from ten to fifteen a day and grow impudent and surly when offered free treatment for their ailments but refused a permanent home at the county's expense.

At best the accommodations of the hospital are limited to 150 persons and over 100 names are now on the list. During the month of August seventy of these wanderers were treated, of which number forty-five have been discharged.

Some of those manage to get into jail for some petty offense or on pretense of having no place to sleep. Next morning they are sick and have to be sent to the hospital. Their general complaint is rheumatism as that affliction can be simulated with less chance of detection than any other.

There are two cases now at the hospital that have caused an enormous amount of sympathy to be wasted by well meaning but over sympathetic people.

One of these fellows was refused admission on the ground that he was a non-resident, and Dr. Maupin had no right under the law to admit him.

However, he had made up his mind to get into the hospital and get in he did. He took undiluted carbolic acid and put it between his toes to make them sore.

The effort was eminently successful, even beyond his fondest hope, for the acid came near eating his toes and a portion of his foot off, and the Doctor had to drydock him for temporary treatment.

Another case that evoked an amount of sympathy was one of the soup absorbers that held the town down down recently.

This fellow wanted to get into the hospital on the strength, or weakness of a pair of very bad legs. They troubled him terribly between the ankles and knees, and nothing but the soothing eliminate of the hospital would restore his props.

Dr. Maupin examined into the case, found he had been in the county but a week, and further discovered that he was a rank fraud, and told him his legs would not pass him into the hospital.

But he failed the doctor. He doubled the dose of carbolic acid with which he bathed them, and in a short time he looked as if suffering from elephantiasis, and with artificially reddened eyes he appealed to heaven and the soft-hearted public until the sheetiron goddess of justice on the court house went.

He had to be taken to the hospital and came near losing his legs. But he had the comforting solace of county grub, and of being an object for sympathy.

A few days ago a laborer in one of the vineyards applied to Dr. Maupin for admission to the hospital to "get tuppence worth to mend his hand."

He had been here two weeks—got drunk last Sunday, and one of his cogrape pickers got into an argument with him with a club and cut his scalp considerably.

He at once applied for admission to the hospital notwithstanding he had no claim for admission, and besides had funds sufficient to take care of himself.

When the doctor explained to him that his request could not be granted, but offered him gratuitous treatment outside, he was grossly insulted and impudently refused to allow the doctor to examine his head or treat him.

While the scamp deserves no whit of sympathy or consideration because of his wounds and the cause of them the county is not without persons who will precipitate themselves into a catfit of singular perfunctity and become audible to right his wrongs.

These over-anxious people may repose confidence in the fact that the deserving ill and indigent are not being neglected, and understand that Dr. Maupin in his capacity of county physician has prescribed duties to perform, laid down by law.

At the same time he is a humane man, not deaf to the call of suffering, nor yet to be imposed upon by the plaints of undeserving vagabonds. It is with poor grace that criticism should come because he refuses to foist upon the people of this county the support of a drunken vagabond whose noggin was too lightly cracked amid his cups.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

MRS. BOLLINGER MANGLED BY A WATER WHEEL.

Her Clothing Caught In the Gearing—Legs and Arms Broken.

Considerable excitement was caused in the Pollasky neighborhood yesterday morning by the announcement that Mrs. Adam Bollinger, who lives across the river in Madera county, had been very badly hurt in the water wheel which is situated near the house in the river, and is used to pump water for irrigation.

Mrs. Bollinger went about sunrise to see to the wheel and in some manner got her clothing caught in the gearing. With great presence of mind she tried to cut the wheel with a butcher knife she had in her hand. She succeeded in partially severing the belt, but the power was too much for her.

Her daughter hearing her scream awoke her son Harry, who rushed to the river and found his mother being wound around and around the shaft.

He threw off the belt and removed her. She was mangled in a fearful manner, both limbs being crushed to a jelly and one arm broken.

She was unconscious until 10 o'clock, when she rallied a little and asked to be taken to bed. Restoratives were given her, but in a few moments she succumbed to her injuries and passed away.

Mr. Bollinger is off prospecting and his whereabouts are unknown.

THE CHRIS EVANS REWARD

Hi Rapelje's Snap Shot at the Tulare Claimants.

Several weeks ago our readers will remember that the Southern Pacific Company commenced a suit in the United States Court at Los Angeles against Marshal Gard, Hi Rapelje, Tom Burns, Fred Jackson, W. F. Hall, O. P. Byrd, E. H. Perkins, Henry the Fourth, Charles the Sixth and others, to set forth their claims for the reward money offered by the railroad company for the capture of Chris Evans, the bandit. Hi Rapelje, who is a deputy United States marshal, served the summons on the Visalia defendants to the action. As Mr. Rapelje is a defendant in the action himself his service of the summons is invalid. The defendants will all have to be reserved with summons by some officer who is not interested in the result of the suit.—Visalia Delta.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Farmer Brown and His Son Run Over Yesterday.

News of an accident to a farmer named Brown and his little son reached Fresno about noon yesterday, but only meager details were obtainable.

Brown was on his way to Fresno with a load of wheat. When near Rowell & Johnson's store, in Washington colony, the sacks on which Brown and the boy were seated slipped. They both fell between the wagon and the wheelers.

Brown, anxious to save his son from being run over, attempted to drag him aside and had his arm crushed by a wheel. The boy also complained of a severe pain in the stomach having probably been kicked by one of the mules.

PROPHETS TESTIFY

TO THE GREAT INIQUITY OF USURY.

A Business Man Takes a Whack at the Money Lenders.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Moses, other eminent men, sages and philosophers having in your paper testified upon the subject of finance, permit an interested reader and old subscriber to introduce upon the same subject the testimony of prophets, kings, priests and rabbis; of historians, poets, writers, preachers, lawyers, legislators and men of eminence in any vocation of life and famous upon the page of history; and the testimony of eminent men of the present generation and yet alive and laboring in the cause of humanity and justice—all testifying to the truth of the same old story, that usury is the great curse of mankind, a curse which it is the people's duty to abolish from the face of the earth.

The prophets lay special stress upon the law on usury, classing its violation among high crimes. Ezekiel, in describing those who are just and whom God hath said shall surely live, says (18:8): "He that hath not given forth upon usury, neither hath taken any increase, that hath withdrawn his hand from iniquity, hath executed true judgment between man and man." And in describing those that have done abominations he includes him that "hath given forth upon usury, and hath taken increase; shall he live? He shall not live; he hath done all these abominations; he shall surely die; his blood shall be upon him." And again (22:12): "In thee have they taken gifts to shed blood; thou hast taken usury and increase and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extortion and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord God."

Isaiah, in declaring that the earth shall be empty and waste, and is defiled by transgressions, says it shall be "with the taker of usury, so with the giver of usury to him." It is declared in Proverbs (28:8) that to increase substance by usury is unjust gain. Nehemiah, who found the people ruined by mortgages and themselves and their children brought to slavery by usury, compelled restitution and denounced the practice. King David also recognized the force of this law. Usurers were punishable by flagellation and not competent to give testimony under Jewish law.

Coming to later Jewish acknowlegement Josephus says of the polity of Moses: "The reason why the constitution of this legislation was ever better directed to the utility of all than other legislations stet is in this, that Moses saw and he ordained other virtues to be part of religion, I mean justice, and fortitude and temperance and a universal agreement of the members with one another. * * * For we are made for fellowship one with the other, and he who prefers the common good before what is peculiar to himself is above all acceptable to God. * * He that lends money must not demand usury for its loan. These and many more of like sort are the rules that unite us in the bonds of society one with another."

That this is also the view of the highest Hebrew authority in the United States at this day appears from the writings of Rabbi Isaac M. Wise in his "Judaism and Christianity; their agreement and disagreements," (1885). At page 9 he quotes from Psalm 15, where King David enumerates the laws which, if men keep, they shall never be moved to eternity, and includes him, "who giveth not his money for usury." To which Dr. Wise adds his opinion as follows: "Thank your King David for this universal catechism, whereas neither Rabbi nor priest nor dervish can improve it."

Having shown that Jewish authority to this day stands firmly by the divinity of the decree of Moses against usury, we may very briefly show that the whole of competent Christian authority is to the same effect. Jesus expressly asserted that he would not destroy the law or the prophets, both of which denounce usury. He commands the keeping of the precepts of Moses, saying: "For had ye believed Moses ye would have believed me."

The fathers of the church were all agreed. Gibbon says, vol. 4, p. 369: "The most simple interest was condemned by the clergy of the east and west." Jerome, Ambrose, Cyprian and many others wrote powerfully against any interest at all. Millman, in his notes to Gibbon says: "The fathers are unanimous, and a host of councils." Luther was extremely severe, saying: "The heathen was able by light of reason to conclude that a usurer is a double dyed thief and murderer. * * * Whoever eats up, robs and steals the nourishment of another, commits as great a murder, so far as in him lies, as he who starves a man or utterly undoes him. Such does the usurer, and sits the while safe on his stool when he ought rather be hanging from the gallows. Little thieves are put in the stocks, great thieves go flaunting in gold and silk. Therefore is there in this on earth no greater enemy of man, after the devil, than a gripe-money and usurer."

The preachers of today—those having not yet entered this great controversy—would do humanity a great service if they would, like Luther, walk in the footsteps of Moses and Jesus, and come out and boldly denounce usury as a great crime against God and man and labor, as that great host of other "bright and shining lights," for the establishment of a system of finance and industry based upon the principles of right and justice, and in harmony with the divine teaching of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

A BUSINESS MAN.

WINGED PEACE.

She Refuses to Hover Any Longer

OVER THE BAPTISTS OF FRESNO

Rev. DeWitt and Dr. Eshleman Assert They Have Not Been Fairly Treated.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Perhaps we ought not to be surprised in this surprising age at anything we read, see or hear, but I must confess that it "kind o' took my breath" to see the following in the issue of the 7th, under the heading of "Peace Now Reigns":

In speaking of the convention committee appointed, as you say, "merely to decide upon the eligibility of the Emmanuel Baptist church to membership in the convention, it was rumored that it was the purpose of the committee to investigate some charges against Dr. DeWitt, but this proved to be without foundation."

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been in the ministry of my church for more than thirty years, and never a single charge during that long period was ever preferred against me. I have heard it intimated, however, that I was not handsome, and couldn't sing as well as some of our "stars in music," but as nearly all my brethren have the same infirmity, they have been very forgiving.

Now, as I seem to be the plaintiff in this action, it was a singular metamorphose that changed me into the defendant. I knew a man who was inflicted with insanity, but abnormally bright and cunning. A commission of doctors asked the judge to send him to the asylum for the insane at Utica, N. Y. A deputy was appointed to conduct him to this retreat. They reached Utica late at night and waited in the sitting room of the depot for the morning. The deputy lost himself in sleep, his patient taking advantage of his opportunity extracted from his pocket the papers containing the report of the commission and order of the court. The deputy did not miss these papers until he reached the state hall of the asylum when ushered into the office and into the presence of the resident physician, when he suddenly met a complication of difficulties that he had not expected. The patient produced the papers and claimed that the deputy was insane and had been brought there under his care.

The deputy protested against being locked up as a lunatic, but the real lunatic claimed that that was one of the peculiar features of his insaneness; that he thought everybody else insane, so he was taken into custody and the true lunatic was ushered through the door into the open street. However, it was found "to be without foundation"; the sane man was released and the insane man captured and brought back.

I am very thankful that the rumor which you mention had no power to create such a transformation, though the desire on the part of some was no doubt father and mother to the rumor.

Though we desire to see Fresno a manufacturing center, our good people believe we have enough factories for manufacturing such rumors. Dr. Webster, a most learned professor in Harvard university, owed a debt to an old lifelong friend, Dr. Parkman. To get rid of that debt he tried to get rid of one who had been his friend for many years. He got him in his laboratory, there murdered him and cut him into small pieces that he might cremate his body. Evidence of his guilt still remained which he could not destroy. He confessed his awful crime and suffered the extreme penalty of criminal law. The civilized world was shocked that a professor in Harvard should be guilty of such a foul deed.

For men and women to be guilty of great moral wrong to escape obligations, or to be revenged upon others is a most shocking thing to a Christian civilization, but when church members war with each other, using the most carnal weapons and destructive agencies to ruin each other, how must the community regard this scene of carnage among members of the body of Him who, when reviled, reviled not again.

Now Mr. Editor, I ask nothing for myself. I am willing to endure and suffer while I know that I am right and no man hath caused me by coming to me face to face and saying "you are wrong."

H. G. DEWITT.

DR. ESHLEMAN MAKES CHARGES.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I have just finished reading the article in today's REPUBLICAN on "Peace, the white-winged," which you say is now hovering over the Baptists of this city.

I feel like saying in the language of Sir Mathew Hale, who was the one man above other men who loved justice and right, "Hold, my Lord, we are not all agreed." I did not vote to give the Emmanuel Baptist church their letters from their First church, but I voted against their having letters. For the same reason that prompted this action I opposed the resolution in question. I freely expressed my opinion at that time, and am not willing to stultify myself by seeming to indorse by my silence and giving consent to the views expressed in your article this morning.

First, in the church book, page 191, is a written account of the call of our present pastor, Dr. H. G. De Witt. He would not consent to move 3000 miles unless he could be assured a salary of $2000 a year. Three of the most prominent members of the Emmanuel Baptist church joined with me in assuming the payment of all deficiency that might arise, one-fifth each. I have paid mine, but these leaders of the Emmanuel church have not paid one cent of their part, which you know is not fair. They first borrowed at bank to provide for the deficiency which arose the first year of his pastorate. After this they left the deficiency to accumulate by paying only a part of the salary which they had promised to assure him, and upon which he consented to make the change.

Two years after the overdraft at bank they seized upon the entire income of the church, including my contribution and others, leaving the sexton and pastor for months together without one dollar that they might pay their overdraft at bank, made the first year he served the church. Now, to pay him his salary the first year by borrowing it, and then two years afterwards obliging him to pay it back that they might pay their debt at bank, you know was not fair. When the church by vote stopped this embezzling of their funds they caused the church to be sued for the amount. To save their honor and mine, and the church of which we were members, I paid the whole amount, with costs.

But this is not all, Mr. Editor: On page 362, line 24, is recorded an agreement which I made to give $1000 for painting and repairs for our church building, on condition that other members liquidate the present indebtedness of about $2500. These leaders of the Emmanuel Baptist church accepted my money on the assurance that the debt was entirely paid, and that the church was free.

I afterwards heard that they had given notes for a large portion of this, and that probably there had been sharp dealing with me. It was hard to believe that brethren in the church had swindled me out of a thousand dollars by getting it under false pretense.

When they wanted another large donation they came to my house in company with the pastor. When they asked me to contribute I told them what I had heard, but they assured me that the debt was paid and the church was free. On that condition I gave them $1000 more, and believing that they had told me the truth I loaned to the church besides my gifts, $3000. I subsequently found to my surprise that the note which they claimed to be their own personal note had written on its face "debt of the First Baptist church." To pay this note they finally mortgaged the property of the First Baptist church as found recorded in the church book on page 235, line 22, and thereafter.

Having then escaped from the payment of an honest obligation which they joined me in assuming in the unpaid salary of the pastor reaching back to the first year of his labor, and having gotten from me $3000 as described, they have started this new enterprise which I believe to be a method which they have adopted by which to get something for nothing. I can not consent that a community like this should be represented in church life by men who would be guilty of such conduct.

I have only given you an installment of my reasons for protesting against this body being represented by such leaders to be numbered among our Christian churches.

I. S. ESHLEMAN.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

She Wants Some Information About Shelbyville.

The following letter was received yesterday by Sheriff Scott:

JENNER, Yavapai Co., Ariz., Sept. 3.

Sheriff of Shelbyville:

Dear Sir—I drew a lot in your town a year ago—lot 14, being 25x100 ft., in block 316. Would be very much oblige to you if you would let no if said lot is of eney value and if thire is eney Taxes due on it—hoping to hear from you soon

Yours Respt,
MRS. SARAH I. LIGHTFOOT.

Under Sheriff Berry answered the communication stating that while Shelbyville climate is worth 25 cents a gallon the real estate will only bring 10 cents an acre.

PERSONALS.

Harry Lane returned from the coast yesterday.

Mrs. G. L. Gifford is visiting friends in Tulare.

John F. Sheehan is down from San Francisco.

D. G. Overall, a prominent Visalian, is in the city.

W. H. Harrub, an Oakland capitalist, is in the city.

H. M. Hamilton came in from Bates last evening.

County Recorder Norris is visiting his Madera friends.

Mrs. George L. Hoxie has returned from Pine Ridge.

H. B. Choice has returned from a trip to San Francisco.

Clay Tucker of Selma is visiting friends in Fresno.

N. G. Kittle went to San Francisco on business yesterday.

Attorney J. L. Larew was down from Madera yesterday.

Miss Nellie Thompson of Madera is visiting friends here.

John Shipp is down from his sheep range in the Sierras.

Return Roberts of Madera had business in Fresno yesterday.

H. M. Reed and Mrs. T. L. Reed of Reedley are visiting Fresno.

E. F. Cadle of the Cadle Iron Works, Stockton, is here on business.

Al Dilley has returned from a trip to the northern part of the state.

Mrs. Ben Farmer of Tulare is the guest of Mrs. George L. Hoxie.

H. C. Smith and wife have returned from a brief visit to San Francisco.

D. T. MacDougall of Stockton is the guest of Deputy Sheriff L. P. Timmins.

Dr. Jessie Have has returned from the mountains with her mother and children.

Supervisor Frank P. Wickersham left for Sacramento this morning on business.

Mrs. Reddington and daughter are visiting G. W. Mordecai and family at Madera.

J. G. Lavery and Frank M. Gilcrest, San Francisco insurance men, are in Fresno on business.

Mrs. C. C. Trowbridge and children came down from the bay last evening to join Mr. Trowbridge.

Dave Cosgrave, the heavyweight deputy in the county clerk's office, is enjoying life at Angel's Camp.

W. D. Grady returned from a trip to Catalina island yesterday, and is enthusiastic about the beauties of that resort.

Miss Julia W. Roberts is home again after a delightful trip, lasting several weeks, through the southern portion of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Dickey, who have been visiting their son, W. J. Dickey, left for their home in Cleveland, O., yesterday.

Mrs. B. F. Whitner and daughters and Mrs. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Whitner, have returned from their outing at Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ochs of Fresno left on the noon train Thursday for their old home in Illinois. While on route they will visit the World's Fair.

Jake Hefner, the grocer, left for San Francisco last night to be gone about a week. Jake's friends say this is not a business trip, though he is going to take a partner. Jake discreetly keeps his own council.

J. W. Pew of San Francisco was in town yesterday, looking after his vineyard interests. He recently returned from an extended visit to the World's Fair and with old friends in the east. Mrs. Pew is still in the east.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

FRESNO, Sept. 7.—Observation taken at 5 p.m.

Temperature	76
Dew Point	43
Humidity, per cent	31
Wind, S W, miles per hour	06
Maximum temperature for past 24 hours	77
Minimum temperature for past 24 hours	42
Rainfall past 24 hours, inches	.01
Total rainfall for season, inches	.01

Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Official forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, September 8.—Northern California—Fair weather; generally in Northern California; weather slightly warmer in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys; Friday slight changes in temperature along the coast, southwesterly winds.

EVENTS.

TODAY.

Board of Supervisors, 10 a.m.

TO COME.

September 8—Judge Harris calls civil calendar.

September 11—Judge Webb calls civil calendar.

September 18—Trials begin on Judge Holmes' criminal calendar.

September 19—7:30 p.m.—City Council, Regular meeting.

October 9—Criminal cases set for trial before Judge Harris.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

TRAINS LEAVE FRESNO DAILY!

1.25 A.M.—LOS ANGELES EXPRESS—For Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside.

4.00 A.M.—EXPRESS—For Collis, Meadota, Newman, San Francisco, Sacramento and North.

5.00 A.M.—FRESNO LOCAL—For Merced, San Francisco and way points.

5.00 A.M.—MIXED TRAIN—Wednesday only, for Sanger Junction, Reedley, Porterville and Poso.

7.00 A. M.—MIXED